The Literary Digest

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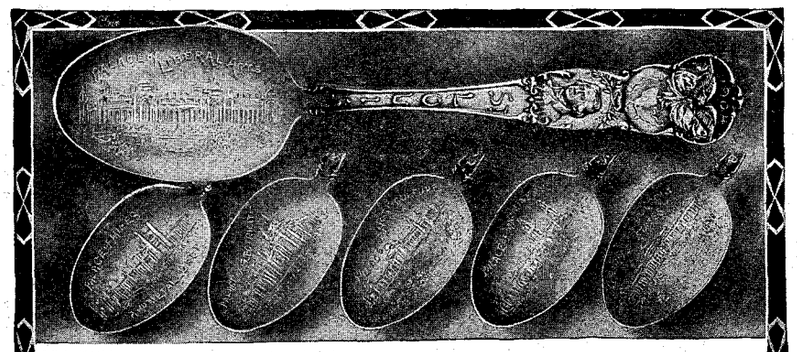

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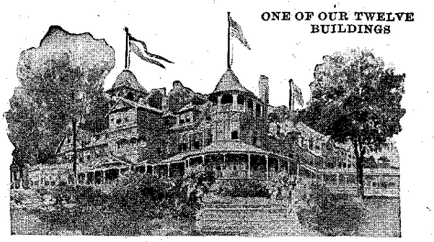

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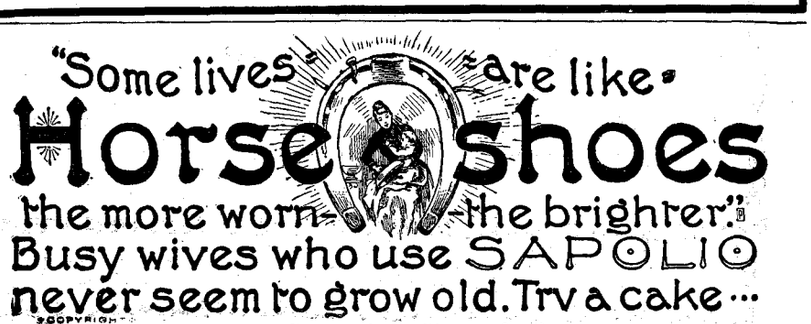
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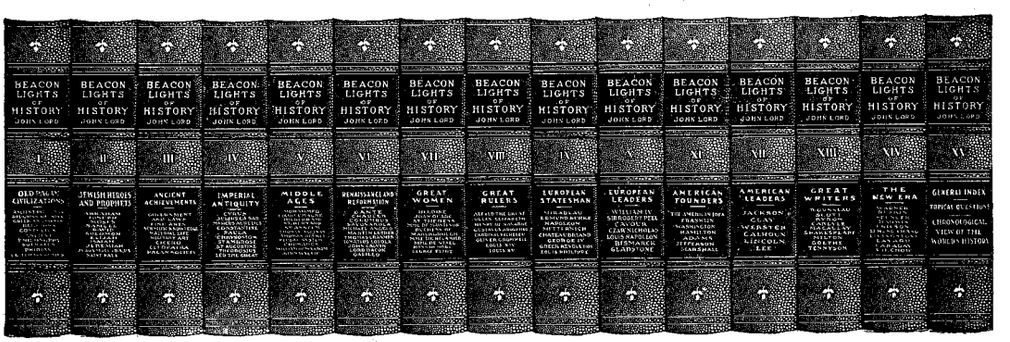

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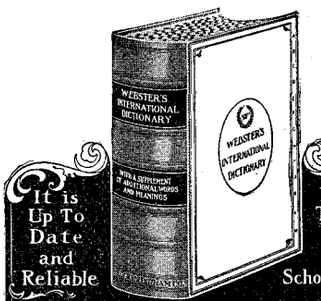

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

KUROPATKIN'S ATTEMPT TO ADVANCE.

"ADVANCE will now be no idle word; Kuropatkin is going through to save his comrades at Port Arthur, tho he may have to defeat four opposing armies to do so," exclaimed the St. Petersburg *Novosti*, as reported by cable, when its editor read Kuropatkin's address to his army delivered just before the recent attack on the Japanese. All the previous retreats, declared Kuropatkin in this address, were "necessary in order to gain complete and decisive victory over the enemy when the time came"; but "now the moment to go to meet the enemy, for which the whole army has been longing, has come, and the time has arrived for us to compel the Japanese to do our will." These words "put fresh fire into the men," says Nemirovitch Danchenko, the distinguished Russian war correspondent, and "the one theme, 'Port Arthur, we must get there in time to deliver it!' was heard on every side." In this spirit Kuropatkin's army left Mukden on October 6, attacked the Japanese on Sunday, the 9th, and captured Bentsiaputsze, east of the Yentai coal-mines, held their own through Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, but were forced back on Wednesday. The Japanese reported on Wednesday that the Russian right, center, and left were all falling back in disorder, and a despatch on Thursday said that "all three Japanese armies are engaged in pursuing the Russians." The battle was fought in "bitter cold and rain," and "in some places the fighting passed in desperation anything since the war began." "The cause of the Russian defeat," says the London *Standard's* correspondent at Yentai, "is that the Japanese army drove a wedge into the middle of the enemy's line." The middle of the line was at the village of Shakhe, and it was there that the fighting was fiercest. Half a dozen times the village was taken and retaken. In one of these attacks Kuropatkin himself took command of the Petroff regiment and carried the town in a desperate assault, in the midst of a furious storm of rain, hail, and thunder, only to be driven out again by a hot Japanese bombardment. Other positions changed hands ten times. The Japanese say they have buried 10,000 Russian dead, and they reckon the total Russian loss at 40,000. A St. Petersburg despatch says that "the most conservative estimate" of the Russian loss is 30,000. The Japanese loss and the strength of the two armies have not yet been stated.

Many are now suggesting that the time has come for Russia to sue for peace. The New York *Journal of Commerce* urges the bankers to stop the war by refusing more money to Russia. It says:

"If after the grandiloquent claims of Kuropatkin's address to his troops, Russia is not in a position to turn back the tide of war and check once and for all the advance of the Japanese, she never can be. If the Czar and his advisers persist in disregarding the plain logic of facts, it may be hoped that those who are asked to furnish the sinews of war will show greater wisdom, and that the continuance of a hopeless struggle will be rendered impossible by a refusal of Russia's creditors to lend her more money."

GENERAL GRIPENBERG.
He is to command the Czar's new army. There is much gossip in European organs as to his sentiments toward Kuropatkin.

The Japanese are reported to be almost as much appalled at the Russian losses as at their own, and a member of the diplomatic corps in Tokyo is represented as saying:

"I believe the world will recoil from the sickening slaughter of this battle. Every interest of humanity demands the adjustment of the differences between the two nations and the proclamation of peace. The situation between the two belligerents is a delicate one, but what a splendid triumph for diplomacy it would be if peace could be arranged.

"It seems to me that the question of honor is no longer involved. If Russia feels that such a question is involved, surely the heroic and successful defense of Port Arthur and the valor shown by Russian soldiers on the fields of Manchuria should forever determine the quality of Russian courage.

"Russians should remember that the distance dividing her strength and the limitations of her railway are historical factors in this war. These factors are generally known. They are appreciated by everybody and are not looked upon as faults."

Kuropatkin's friends are saying that this disastrous movement was ordered from St. Petersburg; but the authorities there shift the blame back upon him. The New York *Evening Post* thinks it is "obvious" that the advance "could not have been the work of Kuropatkin and his generals," but was a "counsel of desperation from St. Petersburg." The New York *Tribune* says on this point:

"Judging from what we know of Kuropatkin, of his caution and prudence and Fabian tactics, it seems simply impossible that he should have elected to make a movement which has turned out so badly. It looks far more like a piece of Viceroy Alexeieff's blundering. If that marplot has got back to St. Petersburg, whither he was said recently to have started, and these are the first-fruits

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GENERAL SAKAROFF.

Sakaroff, Kuropatkin's chief of staff, was in charge of the reconnaissances in front of the main army. Bilderling's corps occupied the Russian center. Sakaroff, and then Bilderling, were to succeed Kuropatkin in case the commander was disabled.

GENERAL BILDERLING.

GENERAL RENNENKAMPF.

These two Cossack commanders tried to encircle Kuroki's right, and the latter, in turn, tried to cut off their retreat.

GENERAL KASHTALINSKY.

FOUR OF KUROPATKIN'S GENERALS.

of his counseling to the Czar, both the Czar and his generals in the field may well regret that he did not get lost somewhere on the road in mid-Siberia. If, however, Kuropatkin did take the initiative, we can suppose nothing but that he was suffering from a temporary relapse into the indiscretion which afflicted him when he made his famous boast about driving the Japanese into the sea and dictating terms of peace at Tokyo."

GENERAL ZILINSKY.

Chief of staff to Admiral Alexeieff, and said to have arranged the blocking of Kuropatkin's reinforcements, with disastrous results, at Liao-Yang.

Kuropatkin's excessive caution, in the opinion of the New York *Globe*, betrays his lack of military genius. It observes:

"'The right wing retired to the principal position,' telegraphs Kuropatkin. Again: 'In the center the troops were forced to retire from the advance to the main position about 2 P.M.' And again: 'In front of Yentai we retired across the Shakhe River to positions previously prepared.'

"The Russian general, it thus appears, does not venture either to resist or to attack until he has prepared a rearward shelter. A fine theoretical strategist and a most methodical tactician, caution so rules his heart that he lacks the audacity necessary to a great captain. Grant fought the battle of Shiloh with a river at his back, and with only boats enough to carry 10,000 men. 'If you had been defeated what would you have done?' asked a critic. 'But we were not defeated,' answered Grant. 'But suppose you had been; how would you have brought your army away with so few boats?' 'Oh, there were plenty of boats to have carried all who would have been left,' was the reply.

"Kuropatkin seems constitutionally incapable of taking such a risk. A learned soldier, his mind is so possessed with its sophistication that it has lost its simplicity. His thoughts are more directed toward preventing a disastrous defeat than toward securing a victory. The history of warfare shows that campaigns are not won by such commanders, but rather by the Marlboroughs, the Napoleons, and the Grants."

THE DOUBTFUL STATES.

WHILE there are Republican and Democratic editors and correspondents who "claim everything in sight" for their respective parties, there are enough others who indicate by silence the States they expect to lose, and enough independent prophets who say what they think, to afford a clew to the true feeling of those whose business it is to know the situation. The Republican papers, for example, talk of the election as if a victory for Roosevelt were certain, while the Democratic papers do not seem so sure of a Parker victory; and the attitude of the independent papers seems to incline to the Republican view. When speaking of New York State, however, the Democratic tone takes on confidence at once. "The Democrats are as certain to carry New York as they are to carry Texas," declares the Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.); and the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.) avers that "it would be impossible to find a man, except, perhaps, in some asylum for the feeble-minded, who believes that the Republicans have even a ghost of a chance to elect their state ticket," and "no intelligent man" believes New York can be carried for Roosevelt. The Baltimore *Herald* (Dem.), and *News* (Ind.), and the Springfield *Republican*

KUROPATKIN AT LAST HAS THE BALL, BUT CAN HE MAKE HIS DISTANCE?
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

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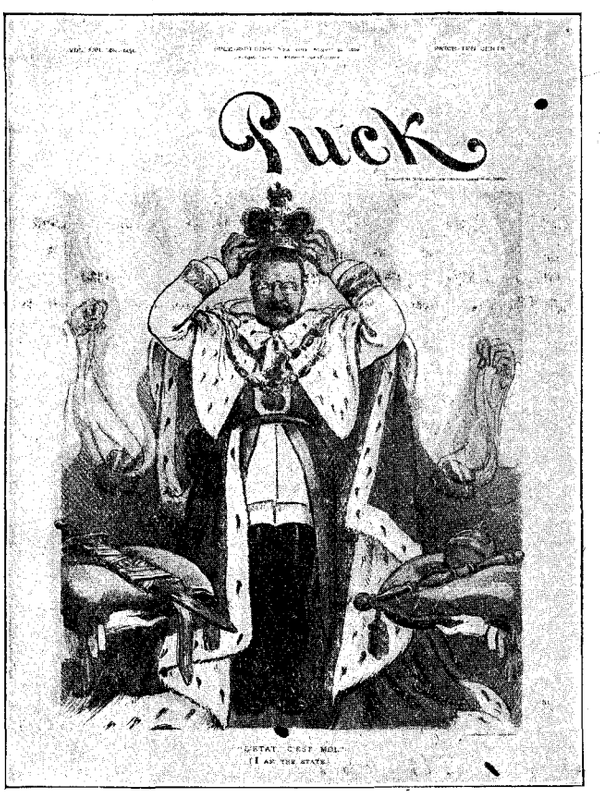
(Ind.) expect to see New York elect Herrick (Dem.) governor; but the two latter papers are less sure that Parker will get the State's electoral vote. The New York *Herald* (Ind.) has made a canvass that seems to show that President Roosevelt will "come down to the Bronx" with 150,000 plurality. The Democratic plurality below the Bronx in 1902 was 122,000, which would give the State to the President by nearly 30,000. The harmony in the Democratic ranks, the dissension between the friends of Platt and those of Odell, and the unpopularity of the latter, who is being made a prominent issue of the campaign, are all being counted on by the Democratic press to turn the State over to Parker and Herrick.

WAITING TO BE CONVINCED.

—Bowers in the Indianapolis *News*.

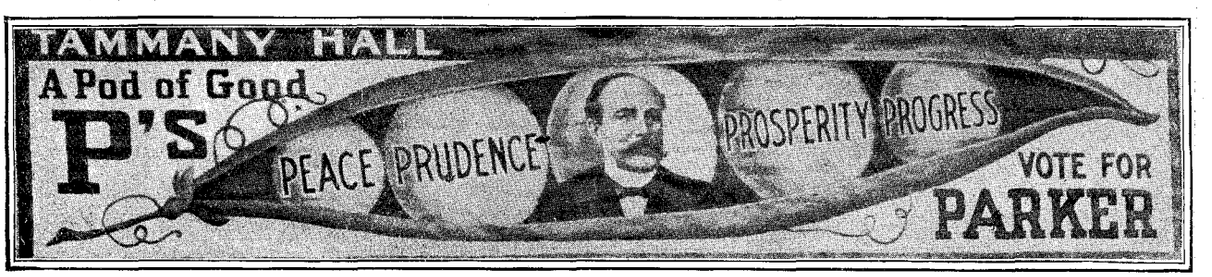
But the Democrats, to win, must carry not only New York, but Indiana. "It is not easy to figure possible victory without Indiana," says the Nashville *American* (Dem.). New York and Indiana have "gone hand in hand to victory" for many years,



THIS PAGE FROM "PUCK" IS BEING CIRCULATED BY THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE AS A CAMPAIGN POSTER.

remarks the Washington *Post* (Ind.), and if one should go Democratic and the other Republican, or if New York should go Democratic and Roosevelt be elected, "two long-established precedents would be badly shattered." There are indications, however, that Indiana will remain in the Republican column, where it has been in the last two national elections. Major J. M. Carson, the veteran Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Dem.), places New York in the Democratic list and Indiana in the Republican; and the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says that "if the silver Democrats support Parker, Indiana will be as close as it was in several Presidential campaigns preceding 1896; but if they refuse to support him, Roosevelt will carry the State by a substantial plurality." Walter Wellman, the astute Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) and Chicago *Record-Herald* (Rep.), has visited the State, and finds that in recent years "Indiana has been slowly Republicanized." The "first voters" are pretty solid for Roosevelt, the Bryanites are "sore," the negro immigration has been large, and, to sum up, Mr. Wellman says that "with the Republican ranks virtually solid, with the Democracy bound to lose a few thousands of the Bryanites, with nothing present in the public mind to lead to an upheaval, and with Indiana a Republican State to start with, one does not need to be a seventh son to foresee the result."

Turning to the other doubtful States, New Jersey seems to be considered Republican and West Virginia Democratic, altho the fight is still raging in both States. The New York *Herald* says in a news report of the feeling at the Democratic headquarters that "it is admitted by the Democratic managers that while there is a fighting chance of carrying New Jersey, Wisconsin, and Delaware, the outlook in these States is not favorable to the Democratic ticket." The Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.) publishes a political article in which it is said of New Jersey that "all signs now point to the Republicans carrying that State"; and the Paterson (N. J.) *Call* (Rep.) claims the State for the national Republican ticket by 45,000 plurality, and for the state ticket by 30,000. Mr. Bryan, in a speech in Norfolk, Neb., on October 6, declared that "a Roosevelt victory in Nebraska is certain," and the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, a strongly Republican paper, has given up Maryland to the Democrats. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) lists Colorado and Nevada as "probably Democratic." Wisconsin, according to prevailing opinion, is likely to choose Republican electors, whatever the outcome on the State ticket; while Connecticut is not claimed with any great show of reason as yet by either side. Major Carson puts Connecticut in the Republican list. An interesting feature of



Courtesy of the O. J. Gude Co., New York.

A TAMMANY BILLBOARD IN MADISON SQUARE.

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BRYAN—"Wait a minute."
—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.

HIGGINS—"Let go, Ben!"
ODELL—"No; we must hang together!"
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

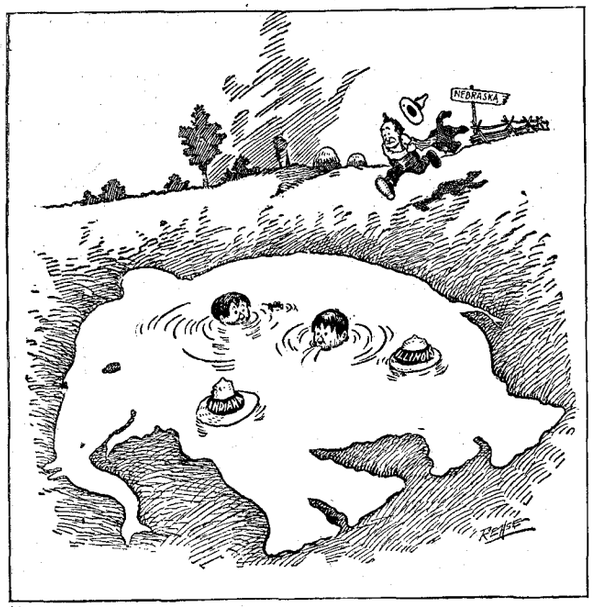
ON THE BRINK.

the campaign is the assertion made by the Kansas City *Times* (Ind.) and other papers that ought to know, that if the Republicans in Missouri had indorsed Folk, or if they were not now expending all their energy to elect their State ticket, Roosevelt would be likely to carry Missouri, and *The Times* would not be surprised to see him do so, as it is. It says:

"The Republican candidate who could carry this State would indeed achieve an extraordinary thing. But Roosevelt is so popular among both Republicans and Democrats in the West in general, and in Missouri in particular, and Parker arouses so little interest in the same territory that it would not be surprising to Western people if Roosevelt should overcome the comparatively small plurality of the last Presidential election."

Now that the politicians are beginning to talk about an expensive campaign in Indiana the boys are cheering up a bit.—*The Indianapolis News*.

THERE are fewer political speeches being made in Texas than in any State of the Union. In fact, our inducements to immigrants are numberless. Come to Texas.—*The Houston Post*.



BRYAN TO THE RESCUE!
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

MR. BRYAN'S CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

THE Democratic fight for Indiana's fifteen electoral votes is viewed with a peculiar interest by the press from the fact that Chairman Taggart has brought Mr. Bryan into the State for a "whirlwind campaign" to reconcile the "Bryanites" to Parker. Mr. Taggart himself is also spending two weeks in this doubtful State, employing less spectacular methods to land it in the Democratic column. The Indiana correspondents describe Mr. Bryan's progress through the State as a continuous triumph. His train is greeted with "deafening shouts of applause," the schools are dismissed, business ceases, special trains and long processions of vehicles concentrate the population of the region, and at every stop the erstwhile candidate is surrounded by a sea of faces, attentive to his every word. At stations where his train does not stop "large numbers of people assemble and cheer lustily as the train goes by," while Mr. Bryan bows from the rear platform. While Mr. Bryan is speaking for Parker, the Republicans distribute printed extracts from the Nebraskan's former speeches in which Parker is treated with invective and acrid sarcasm.

The correspondents describe Mr. Bryan as perfectly sincere in his support of the ticket. He describes his own attitude in the following paragraphs taken from several of his speeches in Indiana:

"If you ask me why I, a silver Democrat, can support Judge Parker, a gold Democrat, I will answer that I am more interested in constitutional government and human liberty than I ever was in gold or silver."

"Some silver men say they don't like Parker because he believes in gold. I knew it before the convention and I have had no reason to doubt it since. How can the situation be improved by voting against a gold Democrat and aiding a gold Republican like Roosevelt, who attacks Parker because he voted for me as a silver man in 1896 and 1900? The money question is not a paramount issue now. I say to you silver Democrats, I am more interested in constitutional government than in either gold or silver. If men who are opposed to Judge Parker on the money question were to defeat him now they would have to take the responsibility for four years more of Republican rule."

"The Republicans are spending money, circulating my speeches among you and spreading broadcast what they claim is my opinion of Judge Parker. I want to tell you now that I am as sincerely for the Democratic ticket as headed by Parker as I was for the ticket which was headed by myself. I am for Parker because Parker

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stands on a platform which embraces my views on matters which are now paramount. Parker voted for me and supported the Democratic ticket, tho he did not agree with my views on the financial question. Why should not I be for Parker when he and I agree on the Philippine question and on all the other great questions now to the front?"

The Democratic managers express great confidence that Mr. Bryan's campaign will win Indiana for Parker, but a number of Democratic papers think that the Nebraskan's recent radical speeches in his home State indicate that he would rather capture the party leadership again than see Parker in the White House. The Chattanooga *Times* (Dem.) says:

"If Mr. Bryan were really and genuinely anxious for the election of Judge Parker he would drop his threats of what he is going to do after the election, and which he knows is seriously embarrassing the ticket in doubtful States, and quit promising what is going to happen in case of Parker's election. His persistent agitation of his peculiar notions, after a brief period of quietude, comes now as the only note of disharmony, and he is sounding it significantly at a time when it is calculated to do the most harm. He could probably do his party no more harm by an open opposition than he is doing by the course of so-called advocacy he is now pursuing. Watson is influencing all the votes he could make by direct opposition, and Mr. Bryan appears to be determined to reach the others by indirection. But Judge Parker seems to have developed the force to win, despite both marplots."

An almost equally uncomplimentary view seems to be taken by the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), which says:

"Politics makes strange bedfellows. In the little matter of the free and unlimited coinage of silver Bryan is proof against persuasion. So is Parker. One believes that wealth can be created by the simple process of turning on the mints. In the opinion of the other there is no royal road to riches, money being merely a medium, facilitating the exchange of what one has for what one needs. Parker holds that the single standard is unalterably fixed; Bryan takes refuge in the quantitative explanation and would probably welcome a scarcity of gold. Still, he is supporting Parker. He has come to the conclusion that the money question is no longer paramount, and he is convinced that the seeds of despotism have been sown in this country. Well, circumstances alter cases. Bryan is not now a candidate for the Presidency and that makes all the difference in the world. It is not good form to look a gift horse in the mouth. It is quite advisable that those who believe in free silver should vote for Parker, not because of their belief, but because the election of Parker is desirable. They are contributing to a cause worth supporting, however much their reasons may differ from those of gold Democrats. Bryan will be of service. It has finally come to pass that he is identified with a cause the triumph of which will not be detrimental to the country. It was about time."

EXPERT OPINION ON RAILROAD WRECKS.

A MARKED difference is noticeable between the newspaper remedies for our many railroad wrecks and the remedies proposed by railroad and insurance men, who are experts on the subject. The chief remedy proposed by the newspapers is the stronger construction of cars, which might prevent loss of life, but which obviously would not prevent collisions. The New York *Journal of Commerce* recently inquired of prominent railroad officials and of casualty underwriters as to their ideas of the causes leading to these railroad disasters and solicited suggestions for possible remedies. Many of the railroad officials do not care to express views for publication, while, on the other hand, the insurance men are only too ready to lay the blame at the door of the roads, believing that something must be radically wrong in the matter of railway equipment or management.

Mr. James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway Company, declares that until the public realizes its own danger from the neglect of those whose duty it is to protect the trains, "there will be no relief from the liability to accident." He adds that the difficulty in enforcing discipline and the careless familiarity with which men take not only their own lives but the lives of trainloads of passengers into danger, "will not be prevented until those who are responsible through criminal neglect are punished criminally." Mr. Stickney, president of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company, believes that many of the railroad disasters have been caused by the conductor and engineer of one train mistaking their orders, and he goes so far as to declare that in most cases "it is not a misunderstanding of orders, but a wilful disobedience," not with the intention of causing a wreck, but "growing out of the thought on the part of the conductor that there is time enough to get out on the main track and do something before the opposite train can arrive." This occurs quite frequently, we learn; but if no damage is done, nobody knows anything about it. Mr. Stickney says further: "It does not seem to me that any legislation could be devised which would make the management more

A NEW WAY TO "BUST" THE TRUSTS.
—Biggers in the Nashville *Banner*.

TALK ABOUT YOUR "BIG STICKS!"
—Brinkerhoff in the Toledo *Blade*.

SOME "BIG STICK" IDEAS ILLUSTRATED.

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alert on the subject. Legislation could not impose larger penalties or enforce them as promptly as they are imposed and enforced by each accident."

On the insurance men's side of the discussion, we find President Dunham, of the Travelers' Insurance Company, taking the theory of coincidence to account for the fact that many railway disasters have happened within a few weeks. Mr. Dunham does not know of any respect in which existing laws could be improved, but he believes "that the more frequent infliction of the penalties now prescribed upon railway officials would result in better rules and better practises upon roads where rules and practise are now insufficient to prevent such disasters as have recently occurred." Mr. Fibel, of the Great Eastern Casualty and Indemnity Company, believes that "the root of the difficulty lies in the immoral system of organization of railroad companies," by which "the management must strive to earn dividends on the water injected into the capital and can not afford to spend in proper improvement of the road and on its physical operation the amount requisite to insure a maximum of safety." Mr. Atwood, of the Preferred Accident Insurance Company, recommends a law that would make it so expensive to the railroad companies that they could not afford to take the chances that they now do. He suggests that "for every human life sacrificed by the carelessness of officials or employees of a railroad company the sum to be paid by such railroad company should in no case be less than $50,000, and as much more as the juries would see fit to award."

E. E. Clapp & Co., of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, observe that disastrous wrecks occur more often on roads running through long stretches of thinly populated sections than in the case of roads running between adjacent cities. This, we are told, is due to the fact that the roadbeds, management, inspection, and maintenance of the roads in the thinly populated districts are not as good as those of the roads where the traffic is large and important. The American public itself, say E. E. Clapp & Co., is responsible, to a great extent, for the railroad wrecks. We quote their remarks on this point:

"The American public seems to have little regard for the safety of human life from indirect or contingent causes. It has as little regard for its own safety as it has for the safety of others from such causes. It is optimistic and will take long chances. The public is too busy to kick much, too anxious to get from one place to another to regard safety as anything but a secondary consideration. . . . . .

"If there were in America a stronger regard for human safety, both on the part of the individual for his own safety and on the part of those responsible for his safety, there would be little need to crystallize it in the form of new laws.

"Railway management from the very top to the lowest bottom would not only feel but share the stern sentiment that greater regard for human safety must be had, and railway commissioners would give more than formal attention to their duties, responsibilities, and official opportunities for good.

"The happy-go-lucky willingness on the part of the traveling public to take things as they are and trust to luck, and the similar tendency on the part of the railway management and employees to do and give as little as the public will 'stand for' would alike disappear or diminish, if they were not merely the echo of the characteristic American disregard for the safety of human life."

The Railway Age (Chicago) remarks that the people are "very naturally and properly" calling for a reform in operative methods, and it observes:

"The first step toward such a reform lies in better discipline, and better discipline can be had only in relaxing the hold of the labor-unions. A superintendent who attempts to enforce rigid discipline to-day is sure to be visited by a grievance committee to-morrow, and public sentiment is equally sure to side with the committee, regardless of the merits of the alleged grievance. This in spite of the fact that some of those who help to make that same public sentiment may go down to death the day after to-morrow because of the conduct which the superintendent was endeavoring to rectify. The public, when the catastrophe comes, blames not the labor-union, but the company. When the people arise in their wrath and put an end to the chief follies of labor domination they will have gone far in protecting themselves against train accidents.

"The next step in the desired reform lies in the improvement of the plant by better signaling. In saying this we are well aware that eminent railway men of ripe experience do not believe in block-signaling for single-track roads. They are not, however, in the majority, we think, and most of them will admit that intrinsically the American system of train-despatching is not scientific. Weighed in the balance, it has been found wanting. This condition and considerations of expediency call for the extension of block-signaling as rapidly as the money can be found to pay for it. At this point responsibility rests not with the men actively managing the properties, but with those who control the budgets. It rests with Wall Street. One of the perils of our railways under the trend of events in recent years has been excessive domination of Wall Street influences. There has been danger of too much financing and too little real railroading, too much regard to the technicalities of the balance-sheet and too little substantial progress in the science of transportation. The boards of directors, the finance and executive committees, hold the key to the situation."

THE "SLOCUM" DISASTER REPORT.

INDICTMENTS, dismissals, and a call for new laws mark the report of the "Commission of the United States on the Investigation of the *General Slocum* Disaster," and the accompanying letter of President Roosevelt; and the newspapers regard the strongest measures as none too severe. The recommendations "will meet hearty public approval," says the New York *World;* and *The American* wants to know why nobody is in jail yet, "four months after the murder of the *Slocum* passengers." Says the New York *Press:*

"Congress ought to respond as soon as it meets to the demand of the commission, in behalf of the people, for laws to prevent and punish such crimes. The President's letter to Secretary Metcalf discloses the shocking fact that there is no specific federal statute covering the hideous deception of the Camden manufacturers who put bars of iron into 'life-preservers' to give their murderous wares the proper weight!

"Owing to the President's aggressive personal interest in the work begun last summer after the slaughter, it is now certain that the 955 victims of the *Slocum* did not give up their lives to corporation cupidity and official neglect wholly in vain."

The President (in his letter to Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor, transmitting the commission's report) recalls that the Department of Justice has already secured indictments against the master and captain of the *Slocum*, the managing directors of the steamboat company, and the two assistant inspectors who inspected the steamboat. In addition, he says, the department has secured the indictment of the manager and three employees of the Nonpareil Cork Works, who put iron bars in their life-preservers, an offense "of so heinous a character that it is difficult to comment upon it with proper self-restraint." The President recommends new legislation to cover such cases, for "it appears that the national legislature has never enacted a law providing in set terms for the punishment of this particular species of infamy, doubtless because it never entered the head of any man that so gross an infamy could be perpetrated." The commission's recommendation that Supervising Inspector Rodie and Local Inspectors Dumont and Barrett be removed meets the President's approval, and a "searching investigation" into the whole inspection service is ordered.

The report of the commission, which fills 62 printed pages, gives us the disquieting information that "many similar vessels," "the construction of which is quite as dangerous as that of the *Slocum*," are now plying the waters of the United States. The reinspection of 268 vessels disclosed 33 per cent. of defective or missing life-preservers and 26 and 55 per cent. of defective and missing hose; and the commission suspects that as bad a state of things would

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COMMANDER CAMERON MCR. WINSLOW, United States Navy.

HERBERT KNOX SMITH, Deputy Commissioner of Corporations.

LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Assistant-Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Chairman.

GEORGE UHLER, Supervising Inspector-General of the Steamboat Inspection Service.

BRIG.-GEN. JOHN M. WILSON, United States Army, retired.

FEDERAL "SLOCUM" COMMISSION.

be found to be true of the boilers. The report shows that the total loss of life in the disaster was 955 persons, with 175 injured, out of a total list of 1,358. We quote the following interesting paragraphs from the report:

"All the upper works of this vessel were constructed of light wood and had been painted and burnished many times and were, therefore, in a highly inflammable condition. In the construction of the vessel there were no safeguards against fire other than compliance with the regulations as regards the proximity of woodwork to boilers. The vessel had no fireproof hatches or bulkheads and was built entirely of wood."

"The *General Slocum* was built to carry a large number of excursionists (2,500 allowed by law), and in her design there was apparently no consideration whatever given to the question of inflammability. In such a vessel a fire, once having obtained fair headway, could not be controlled and the vessel would be quickly consumed, as exemplified in the case of the *General Slocum*. There are many similar vessels doing service in the waters of the United States, the construction of which is quite as dangerous as that of the *Slocum*, and unless this kind of construction shall be prohibited or modified by law the safety of a large number of passengers carried by excursion-steamers and steamers plying on the inland waters of the United States can not be assured."

"The evidence before the commission establishes the fact that the master made no attempt whatsoever to fight the fire, to examine its condition, or to control, assure, direct, or aid the passengers in any way whatever. It is alleged that he was unable to reach the place where the passengers were by reason of the fire, but this is contradicted by the evidence of many witnesses, and is obviously not true."

"An essential fact of negligence is the utter failure of the master to fight the fire or aid the passengers. In a less degree the pilots, in the same manner, after beaching the boat, and while there were still many passengers on board, failed in their duty to assist and rescue the said passengers. Very little assistance was given or control exercised by any of the officers or crew on behalf of the passengers."

"After a careful consideration of the entire testimony as to the time of the discovery of the fire, the commission is of the opinion that the men in the pilot-house had knowledge of the fire before the steamer passed the eastern end of Ward's Island. The commission therefore believes that the master knew of the fire in time to have beached the vessel either in Little Hell Gate to the westward of the Sunken Meadows, or in the Bronx Kills to the eastward of the Sunken Meadows, and to have thereby gained the great and essential advantage of placing the vessel with her stern to the wind so that the flames would be driven forward and away from the passengers instead of taking a course that inevitably drove the flames rapidly aft, toward the passengers, and delayed the beaching of the vessel for several minutes longer than was necessary."

"The commission is of the opinion that the owners of the *General Slocum* are censurable in a high degree for the inadequate and improper conditions prevailing on board this vessel, and that, whatever may be their technical legal liability, they and their executive agents share largely in the moral responsibility for the awful results of this disaster."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SPEAKING of doubtful States, both parties seem to be in one just now.—*The Washington Post.*

No wonder the movements of the Japanese army are fine—they are so thoroughly screened.—*The Baltimore American.*

NOTHING now prevents the Russians adopting Napoleonic tactics—except the lack of a Napoleon.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

THE British Tibetan expedition has left Lhassa. That was because the British couldn't take it with them. But they will return.—*The Boston Globe.*

THE signs are that Teddy will fight his way to membership in the Society of Friends before the campaign is over.—*The Charleston News and Courier.*

WITH the water shut off, the coal-bin empty, and the gas bill due, Port Arthur is in a position to sympathize with some of the rest of us.—*The Minneapolis Times.*

AMONG the anomalies is the Hibernian Coal Company of Germany with mines called Shamrock, etc. Talk about "standing Pat." Why, you can't lose him!—*The United Mine Workers' Journal.*

GOOD RUNNERS.—"It's too bad the ruler of Russia isn't elected." "You believe in republics, then?" "Yes, but I wasn't thinking of that. I was just picturing how the Russian candidates would run."—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

PRINCE CHARMING—"If that old lady won't awake until I kiss her, she's in for a good long snooze." —The Ogden *Standard.*

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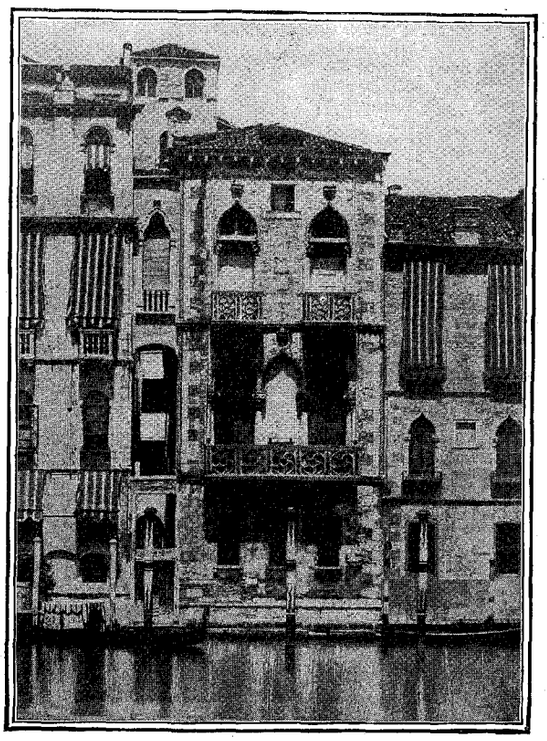
LETTERS AND ART.

"WHEN SHAKESPEARE WENT TO ITALY."

OF the many controversies that have grown up from time to time around the name of England's greatest dramatist, not the least interesting is that which relates to the question, Was Shakespeare ever in Italy? Several of the commentators on Shakespeare's life have insisted that he never left England. One critic endeavors to explain Shakespeare's unquestioned knowledge of Italy by declaring that the dramatist obtained his facts from an Italian teacher living in London. A second thinks that the information was imparted by a fellow actor who is known to have traveled in Italy. But why, it is asked by other writers, must we assume that Shakespeare himself was never in Italy?

Mr. Robert Shackleton, who discusses this question in *The Book-lover's Magazine* (October), admits that "nothing is more impossible than absolutely to prove that Shakespeare was ever in Italy." He maintains, however, that "the internal evidence of the plays is so strong as to establish the presumption that Shakespeare was actually in Italy"; and this presumption "is powerfully supported by the fact that he had time and opportunity for the journey, and by the further fact that he had a wealthy patron who actually gave him a large sum of money at about the time when the Italian journey was probably made." Moreover, Shakespeare's partiality in dealing with certain portions of Italy, combined with his remarkable sense of local color, can only lead to the conclusion that he had "personal knowledge" of the country of which he wrote. At this point we quote:



THE HOUSE OF DESDEMONA IN VENICE.

"Draw a line from Milan eastward. You find that it touches Verona, Padua, Venice. In the spaces between the four towns place roads and country houses and a forest for adventure—and you have the Italy that Shakespeare most dearly loved.

"'In fair Verona, where we lay our scene'; 'Fair Padua, nursery of arts'—there is always the touch of the one who loves and cares because he knows. It is not that, having read of Italy, Shakespeare pictures all of the country thus. He discriminates. He does not love Rome, or Florence, or Mantua, as he does the honored four. Mantua is a convenient place for his characters to go to when banished from the favorite towns. Toward Florence he is lukewarm, in spite of the streets haunted by the memory of Dante, and in spite of the hillside made immortal by Boccaccio. Rome has his admiration but not his love."

The original sources of his Italian plays might, it is true, have been studied without going to Italy; the tales of "Othello" and of "Romeo and Juliet" could have been known to him in London. But "observe," says Mr. Shackleton, "the local knowledge with which his characters move about":

"Venice, then as now, was celebrated as the Queen of the Waters, and as a city in which gondolas go glidingly through a vast network of sombrously shadowed waterways. But Shakespeare knew—what many travelers even now reach Venice without knowing—that the city is also threaded by narrow and interlacing streets, joined by numberless little bridges. Every building has an outlet into this system of thoroughfares; and, tho the waterways are freely used, it is by land, and on foot, that the Venetians go about their ordinary business. Thus it was, likewise, when Shakespeare was there. He knew that the gondola, except for pleasure and for purposes of state, was almost altogether used by lovers and by visiting tourists, and that the ordinary citizen walked upon the pavement.

"So when Gratiano was asked to show Nerissa, the supposed lad, the way to Shylock's home, it was not 'Get him a gondola,' but, briefly, 'Show my youth old Shylock's house'; altho Nerissa was to go from one end of the city to the other.

"Over and over again, in Venice, Shakespeare's scenes are street scenes. His revelers, his maskers, his men of business use the streets. On the streets is the great and varied life of the city.

"But it is different when it comes to love. He knows the local customs, and he knows that the privacy of the gondola peculiarly fits it for lovers and courtship, and so we read:

> But there the duke was given to understand
> That in a gondola were seen together
> Lorenzo and his amorous Jessica. . . .

"He saw, too, the Venetian women sweet and fair. No wonder he makes Desdemona beautiful! And the Venetian faces haunted him, as they have haunted many a traveler since. 'Those girls of Italy, take heed of them'—it is a King of France into whose mouth he puts these words."

We see much in Italy, continues Mr. Shackleton, precisely as Shakespeare saw it.

"Still, as night comes on, cloaked men, with partly muffled faces, steal through the streets—not stage brigands, but honest citizens. Still the titled man is as common as in Shakespeare's plays. Almost every house is a 'palazzo,' and almost every man is an army officer or a count. Still splendid carriages, with footmen and outriders, drive from the grim old gateways. Still the lissome women kneel beside the river's brink, with flail and stone, to wash the clothes of Italy. Still the great oxen, drawing little carts, scratch their horns on the houses as they pass through narrow city streets. Still the platano—what Shakespeare calls the sycamore—stands in isolated rows along the highways. Still men swear, as if to bear out Caliban's taunt that the Milanese Prospero had taught the language with that principal result. And as to Italian servants, those who closely know the type know that Shakespeare pictures it to the life and differentiates the servants of Italy from those of any other race."

In his concluding paragraphs, Mr. Shackleton explains that the "wealthy patron" who, in all probability, financed Shakespeare's Italian trip was the Earl of Southampton. He says further:

"It was in 1593 that 'Venus and Adonis' appeared. That was peculiarly a year of liberty for Shakespeare because it was a time of plague in London and the theaters were closed. Nothing is more likely than that he went to Italy that year to prepare for the more serious work which he promised his noble patron. At that time he was not quite thirty years old. Southampton, nine years younger, had taken a degree at Cambridge, had been entered at Gray's Inn for two or three years, and was eagerly making acquaintance with the world of wit and fashion. Open-handed and gallant, a generous friend of the stage and of literature, he was no doubt dazzled by the intellect of Shakespeare, and was proud to be of aid to him and to have the names of Southampton and Shakespeare connected. A likable young man was this who so early recognized the dramatist's genius. It is pleasant to find him gallantly winning the favor of Queen Elizabeth, and then, before he was twenty-five years old, gallantly quarreling with her for the

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MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL IN "THE SORCERESS."
(FIRST SCENE.)

sake of marrying the girl he loved. If it was necessary for Shakespeare to have a patron, it is satisfactory to think that the patron was of such a kind.

"Even those who most tenaciously hold that Shakespeare was never in Italy realize how marvelously his plays are permeated with Italian atmosphere. But how infinitely more reasonable to feel a certainty that he was there—to believe that he saw the people and the palaces, the ancient cities and the crumbling walls, and that he gazed in admiration at the blue of the Italian sky!"

FRENCH PLAYS ADAPTED FOR THE AMERICAN STAGE.

AMERICAN dramatists have made no contribution other than that of light comedy to the output of the present dramatic season, and for plays of serious literary and artistic interest the New York theatrical managers have been compelled to draw on the resources of Europe. The group of plays described in these pages four weeks ago came from London; the three plays to which attention is now invited are the works of well-known French playwrights.

W. H. CRANE AS ISIDORE LECHAT,
In an adaptation of Octave Mirbeau's "Les Affaires sont les Affaires."

"The Sorceress" was written by Victorien Sardou for Sara Bernhardt, and had a successful run last winter in Paris (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 30). It has been translated into English by Louis N. Parker, and is now being given at the New Amsterdam Theater, New York, with Mrs. Patrick Campbell in the title rôle. This English actress's impersonation of Zoraya, the Saracen maiden, is variously estimated by the metropolitan critics. To Mr. Winter, of *The Tribune*, Mrs. Campbell's acting imparts nothing "beyond revelation of a morbid personality." *The Evening Post*, however, concedes her "personal charm and emotional eloquence" in this part; and *The Times* says:

"In the more refined and gracious aspects of the part Mrs. Campbell was most satisfying. She had all the supple and sinewy grace of the Saracen and something, too, of the rich emotional color, inherent, no doubt, in her own half Spanish blood. High-bred and intelligent she seemed in the extreme degree. Her gowns were marvels of splendid good taste, and she wore them as if they were the glittering armor of a serpent sorceress. . . . . .

"In the first act she appeared, in a costume of black with silver stars, on a moonlit mountainside, gathering bitter herbs and sweet flowers with a silver sickle, that flashed in the light of the crescent moon like its earthly symbol—a double emblem of the faith of Allah. It was here that she met the young Christian Enriquez, and cast upon him, to the undoing of both, the spell of her smile, her eyes, and her caress, and here her art was at its completest, full of half lights and subtle, evanescent shadows. It was all a symphony of moonlight passions, with the Pleiades caught in her flowing Moorish veil.

"In the later acts the passions became simpler and more intense, and the art of the actress at once less subtle and less salient. Against all reason and justice one continually imagined how much greater—and more theatrical—Bernhardt must have been in the rôle. Mrs. Campbell can not raise the golden cry of cosmic sorrow, rage, despair—and faint in coils!

"It was not until the end of the fourth act, where the author's craft in developing broadly contrasted emotions to a melodramatic climax came to her aid, that she rose to any great height. Tortured by the diabolic inventions of the Spanish Inquisition, she met attack after attack with superb disdain, trenchant scorn, and a large pity for human frailty; and was swayed and broken at last only when she found that her lover's life and honor depended upon her falsely declaring

OTIS SKINNER AS "THE HARVESTER,"
Adapted from Jean Richepin's "Le Chemineau."

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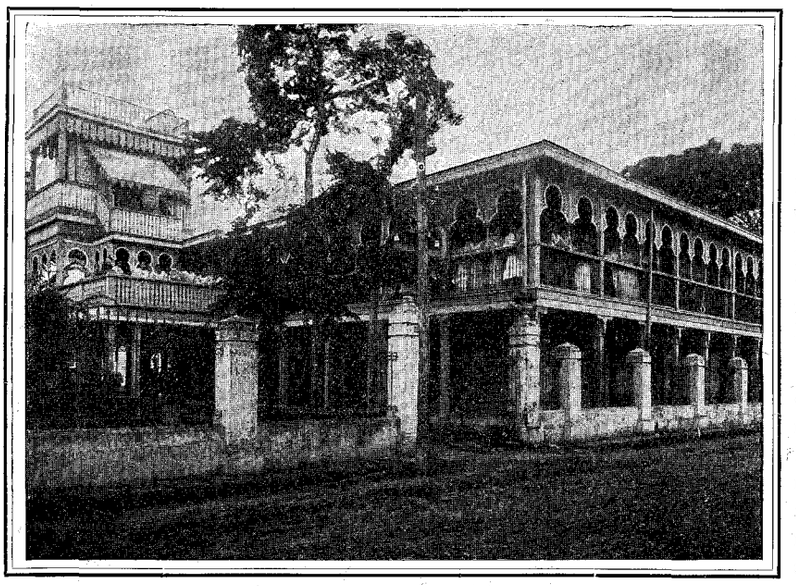


A TYPICAL PHILIPPINE SCHOOL—GIRL'S DORMITORY.
Courtesy of *The Churchman.*

that she was indeed the witch the superstitious Christians imagined her.

"She delivered her tirade with an inner reserve of power, an outward passion of hatred that was dampened by no possible comparison, and her final moment of suffering self-sacrifice roused the house to a spontaneous outburst of applause. The big bow-wow is not her métier; but if there is any English-speaking actress who could play this part with more distinction and power, her name does not now come to mind."

"Business is Business," which is being presented at the Criterion Theater, New York, is a Comédie Française success, written by Octave Mirbeau and translated by Robert Hichens. Its leading part is taken by William H. Crane, who personifies "a Gallic Shylock" in the modern business world. Says *The Tribune:*

"Isidore Lechat is a 'captain of industry,' or a 'Napoleon of finance' (or whatever euphemism one cares to employ to cover up the ugly facts of his life). Born out of the loins of the people, he has a royal palace for a home, a ruined vicomte for a steward, impoverished land-holders under his heel, a fondness for talking tall against the nobility and an overmastering desire to marry his daughter into one of their families, the manners of a boor and the apparent simplicity of a fool, yet a will of iron, a devotion to business that lets nothing, not even the most sacred things in life, stand in its way, and the deep, subtle, wolfish intelligence of a financial genius.

"Getting a hip hold on a marquis whose impoverished estate adjoins his own fifteen thousand acres, he threatens to ruin utterly the poor nobleman, if he does not consent to a marriage between his daughter and the nobleman's son. The marquis does at last consent, and Lechat summons his wife and daughter. But he has reckoned without his host. For once his iron will meets a force its equal. The daughter refuses the match, and in her father's infuriated face, under an almost impending blow from his hand, she shrieks out that she has a lover. He drives her from his house, only to receive the sudden news that his dissipated son, whom alone he seemed to care for with anything like human affection, has been killed in his motor-car. Lechat is almost prostrated, but he revives sufficiently to draw up with two men who have come on business at that hour of grief, hoping to catch him thus off his guard, a contract that binds them utterly in his power. Then he becomes once more the broken father and staggers to meet his son's body as the final curtain falls.

"It is a character painted without question in rather lurid colors, and set in a play which for two acts does little more than suggest the atmosphere and motives of an impending story and afford to the leading player an opportunity for the display of virtuosity, saving for the final act the dramatic clash of forces. A peculiar play in this regard, it is none the less throughout commanding of interest."

"The Harvester" is an adaptation from the French of Jean Richepin by Charles M. Skinner, and is now to be seen at the Lyric Theater, New York. It "is a piece of much higher quality than is commonly offered on the New York stage," according to *The Evening Post*, "and introduces a good and rising American actor [Otis Skinner] in a fresh and attractive character." *The Sun* comments:

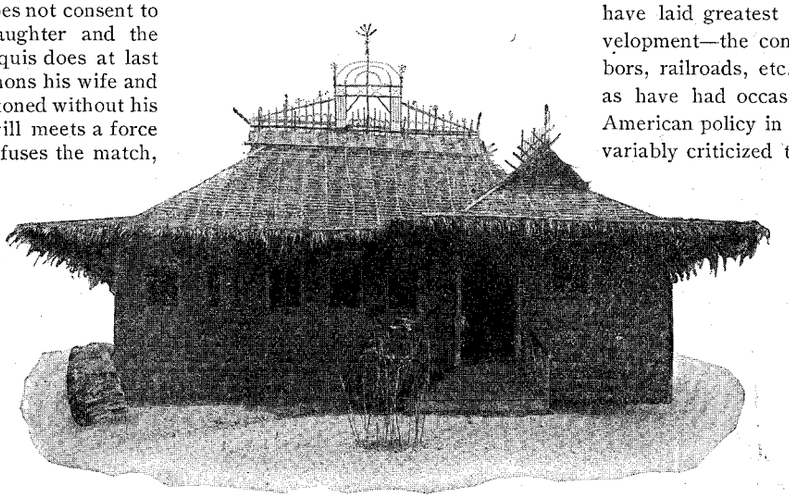
"The character is that of a man who follows the sun and the wind, impatient at restraint, and unable to accustom himself to the conventions of stationary society. It is the *wanderlust* put on the stage, and it could have no better actor to display its mystery and poetry than Mr. Skinner.

"So entirely does the development of the story depend upon the principal character that those moments when he was not upon the stage seemed to drag. But with his magnetic presence the poem unfolded itself smoothly and pleasantly.

"First as the careless rover, constantly on the alert and constantly beckoned forward from one spot to another; then as the father just aware of the fruits he had garnered; then as the magician by whose arts those dear to him were restored to the material plenty that meant so much to them and so little to him, and finally as the knight of the road again lured on to his life of freedom and adventure Mr. Skinner appeared to the greatest advantage and earned the applause that he received."

EX-GOVERNOR TAFT ON THE PHILIPPINE EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM.

WHEN responsibility for the destinies of eight million souls on the other side of the world was thrust upon this people, the American Government formulated a policy which in one respect was unprecedented in history. It committed itself to a system of education such as has never before been attempted by any government having tropical colonies or dependencies. British and Dutch colonial administrators, in dealing with Asiatic countries, have laid greatest stress on *material* development—the construction of roads, harbors, railroads, etc.—and such Englishmen as have had occasion to comment on the American policy in the Philippines have invariably criticized the expenditure of large sums by the Government in the payment of American schoolteachers and the establishment of public schools throughout the islands. These criticisms rest not only upon what is deemed the greater value to the people of public improvements, but also upon what is regarded as the positive



A Model School Building—Philippine Exhibit, St. Louis Fair.
Courtesy of *The Churchman.*

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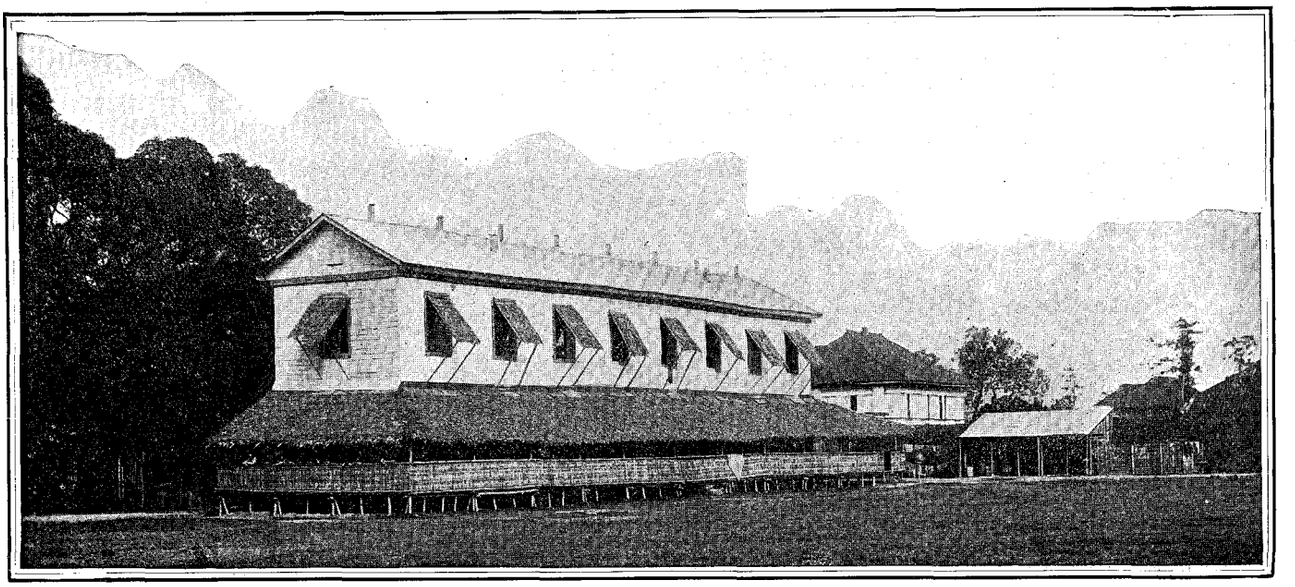

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL, SAN ISIDRO, NUEVA ECIJA.
Courtesy of *The Churchman.*

injury done to a tropical people, by spreading education among them.

In view of these facts, which are put forward by the Hon. William H. Taft, formerly civil governor of the Philippines, now Secretary of War, it will be seen that issues of world-wide significance depend upon the success or failure of the American experiment. That the policy pursued is "entirely practicable, if sufficient time and effort and patience are given to working it out," is Secretary Taft's own opinion. He writes (in *The Churchman*, October 1):

"Public education does not form a prominent feature in the Indian colonial system. Otherwise it could not be that, after one hundred and twenty-five years of British control, persons under instruction in that country would be only 1.37 per cent., and those able to read and write would be but 5 per cent. of the total population. Even in the Philippines, with only four years of American administration, the persons under instruction constitute 3.53 per cent. of the total population, and this is increasing from year to year. In the Straits Settlements the population is 560,000 persons, and of those but 14,000, or one-fourth of 1 per cent., are under instruction. In the Straits Settlements, out of a revenue of $7,600,000, but $136,000 is spent for education. In the Philippines, out of a revenue of the central Government of between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000 about $2,000,000 is spent for education, and this does not include the local expenditure for schools required by law from the treasuries of municipalities and provinces, which easily increases the sum expended to $3,000,000. In Java, which is an island of about 50,000 square miles, with a population of about 28,000,000, there are schools for Europeans with a total attendance of 19,709. There are government schools for natives with a total attendance of 47,911 pupils, and private schools with an attendance of 30,864 pupils. In other words, in a population of more than 28,000,000, the number of pupils in attendance at all schools receiving any kind of education does not exceed 106,554, or 0.04 per cent. of the population. In the Philippines, in a population of 8,000,000, we have now enrolled 263,000 pupils."

The theory on which British and Dutch colonial systems are based is that if people are kept ignorant under a strong, paternal government, they are much less likely to become discontented with the restrictions of government and much more amenable to governmental influence in inducing them to labor and till the fields than if they receive education enough to widen their horizon and to inspire them with a desire to become something more than hewers of food and drawers of water. It is also urged that a widespread education promotes restlessness and the development of agitators and political demagogues. But "our view of this subject," says Secretary Taft, "is that the benefit to be derived from the general system of education to all the people greatly outweighs the disadvantages from the over-education of a few who put their knowledge acquired through the system of public education to a bad purpose." The first object of American endeavor in the Philippines is not "to secure a permanent government of an ignorant people, from whose industry and trade commercial benefits may be secured to the mother country," but "to develop the people into a self-governing people." To quote further:

"A second, and very substantial, difference between the problem of England and of Holland in their tropical colonies, and our problem in the Philippines, is in the character of the people with whom we respectively have to deal. The Philippine people as a people are tractable, capable of education, with European rather than Oriental ideals, free from obstructive caste and unprogressive traditions, and form good material for making a self-respecting, self-governing community, provided that we furnish to them the education necessary for their development. They differ utterly from all the material which England has had in her tropical colonies and dependencies. They are the only Orientals who have accepted Christianity and embraced it with real sincerity as a people. They are the only Orientals that have no other ambitions and ideals than those furnished them by European models. They are the only Orientals that aspire to civil liberty, as shown in the Western world."

There are 1,000 American teachers in the Philippines, centered in 338 larger towns out of the 934 towns in the entire archipelago. Two thousand primary schools are in operation, and they employ the services of upward of 3,000 Filipino teachers. Secretary Taft says further:

"Until American occupation, there were no schools or schoolhouses in the barrios. They are now being erected of very simple construction, but in that tropical country they are sufficient for primary purposes. In the distribution of the $3,000,000 appropriated by Congress to relieve the people of the Philippines from threatened famine, due to the failure of crops caused by the death of all the cattle from rinderpest, it was found possible to secure the erection of many barrio schoolhouses by payment of labor in rice. Buildings of strong material are yet quite expensive, and this has retarded the construction in the cities of the large schoolhouses which are projected. Many of the schools are now held in rented buildings, but the next decade will doubtless show great improvement in this regard."

The influence of the American teachers is declared to have been "most beneficial." They are "the almoners of the Government's bounty," and, if they have tact and enthusiasm, can strongly influence the communities in which they dwell. They exert a further influence by opening night-schools to which only adults are

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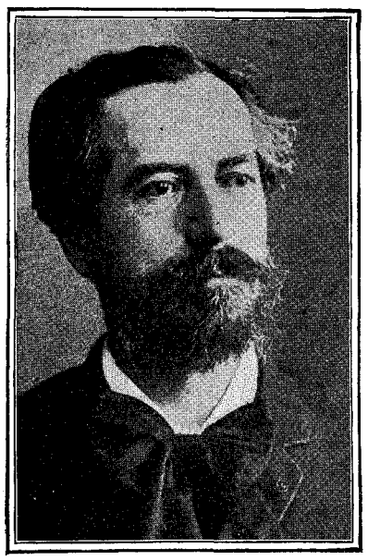
admitted. "It is a very common thing," we are told, "to find in a town of thousands of inhabitants that the American teacher is at night engaged in teaching a class which includes the Presidente of the town and several of his family, and perhaps a number of the municipal councilors, who are anxiously studying English with a view to its use for governmental and business purposes." In brief, the teachers "have done great work, and while there have been knaves and fools among them, whose delinquencies were reported in sensational papers, as a body they reflect great credit on the young graduates of the universities and colleges of America, and exemplify the wonderful adaptability that our American life inculcates in our sons and daughters." Secretary Taft adds, in concluding:

"I am far from saying that the public-school system in the Philippine Islands to-day is perfect. No one feels its defects more than I do; but I do asseverate with emphasis and confidence that the system has been carried sufficiently far to show that if the principles which have heretofore been established are carried out, and the plans which have been made for the future shall be followed, there will be in the Philippine Islands a system of education which will revolutionize the character of the next generation, will introduce English as a common language of all the tribes, and will constitute a long step in the direction of fitting the people for self-government."

BARTHOLDI AND THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

FRÉDÉRIC AUGUSTE BARTHOLDI, the French sculptor, who died in Paris on October 4, has become an historical figure in this country, as well as in his own. By Americans his name will always be associated with the colossal statue of "Liberty Lighting the World" (not, according to Bartholdi himself, "*Enlightening* the World") which stands on Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor. He was, however, the creator of several other gigantic figures and groups, among them the equestrian Vercingetorix, in Paris; the group of "Switzerland Comforting the Agony of Strasburg in the Siege of 1870," which France presented to Switzerland; the group of Washington and Lafayette in the Place des États Unis, Paris; and the "Lion of Belfort," designed to commemorate the heroic defense of a garrison besieged, and hewn out of solid rock on the mountain side. Says the Boston *Transcript:*



F. A. BARTHOLDI,
Designer of the Liberty Statue in New York Harbor.

"He won high honors in the salon, and, altho critical opinion in his own country is understood to have questioned his title to the highest rank in his profession, his achievements have been sufficient to give him a good standing in the popular estimation, the more so that, as an Alsatian, his work has always appealed to French patriotism. Perhaps his chief fault is a trifle of excessive emphasis, a violence of dramatic movement, which is characteristic of a good many modern French sculptors, tho not of the best of them.

"The colossus in New York Harbor was an interesting experiment, from the immensity of its scale, and when it was new there was a distinct division of opinion as to its success, with perhaps a preponderance of hostile sentiment, which time has not by any means served to soften. On the other hand, popular feeling on the subject was, and still is, in some degree, more sympathetic, owing to the generous spirit of the conception, and the circumstance of its being a gift to the nation. Americans are supposed to have an inordinate liking for size, for its own sake; and this was emphatically a large affair. Its symbolism was well calculated to appeal to the imagination of a democratic people. Yet the Liberty is a striking illustration of the ineffectiveness of mere bulk in a work of art. It is not that it is really so bad, plastically, for it is not an inferior statue; but it is almost universally felt that a work so vast, so conspicuous, so pretentious, has no real right to exist unless it is unquestionably of the first order of excellence. All its negative qualities are magnified by its enormous scale.

"Moreover, since the Liberty was erected the scale of almost everything material has changed, especially in New York, so that the colossus does not look even large now. It was all very well for the Colossus of Rhodes to straddle the harbor entrance, looking down on the tiny sailing craft and pygmy buildings of its day; it could not look otherwise than grandiose; but it would have been swallowed up and lost among the skyscrapers and mammoth ocean liners of twentieth-century New York, with its huge bridges, lofty towers, and all-around bigness. Nothing counts in a work of art but quality."

THE PROFESSIONAL CONSCIENCE OF SAINTE-BEUVE.

AFTER a frank and by no means complimentary characterization of the personal appearance and private, social, and political conduct of Sainte-Beuve, Émile Faguet, in *La Revue* (Paris), takes occasion, in commemoration of that critic's centenary, to give a lucid estimate of his literary position. "He is to be commemorated," we are told, "because he was a great scholar, a great critic, a great man of taste, and the real founder of literary criticism in France." But, beyond that, he was preeminently a man who possessed "a great and powerful conscience—the professional conscience." To quote further:

"In this respect he is unassailable; he is not only unassailable, but worthy of profound veneration. He spared no toil in the fixing of a date, in the verification of a fact, in the just description of a characteristic trait. He was like a subtle and pertinacious confessor who would wring from each one the profoundest and most hidden secret of his life. That which lies most concealed in the night of history, as in the consciences of men, is undoubtedly, in every case, of the most essential importance; while it lies concealed, it renders everything uncertain; once discovered, it explains everything. This principle animated the life of Sainte-Beuve.

"At his critic's desk Sainte-Beuve at once became a man of duty, and such he remained absolutely, obstinately, courageously, so long as he remained seated there; and, we must add, it was there he passed at least one-half of his life. His professional conscience was perhaps the sole virtue of Sainte-Beuve; but this virtue he undoubtedly possessed, and in the matter of virtues the possession of even one is a rare distinction. Men are never deceived on this point, and, without being entirely right, they are not wrong in forgiving many things to the man who possesses the virtue proper to his profession. They forgive many things to the soldier who is brave; to the priest who is charitable; to the magistrate whose integrity and independence are unquestionable. They feel that in the final analysis society has need of these professional virtues and can not exist without them. Professional virtues are social virtues, and a man is never a good citizen unless he looks upon his profession as a duty. A good citizen is one who regards his business as a matter of religious obligation. . . . We honor Sainte-Beuve as a man of learning, a man of taste, a man of that high intellect which borders on genius; but, above all, we honor him as a man guided by one of the finest professional consciences that the world of literature has ever known."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BERNARD SHAW'S new "comediettina," entitled "How He Lied to Her Husband," was written for Mr. Arnold Daly and has been presented by him at the Vaudeville Theater, New York. It is a travesty on the dramatist's own play, "Candida," and pokes fun not only at "Candida" itself, but at the thousands of people who made a fad of it.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE FIXATION OF RAINBOW COLORS.

THE ever-changing hues of the humming-bird or the soap-bubble have always been regarded as the type of all that is intangible and fleeting. These colors, as every student knows, belong to the class of "spectral colors," due to the interference of light-waves. Recently the problem of reproducing them on solid substances or fabrics has attracted some attention, and, if we are to credit a contributor to *La Nature* (Paris), M. Francis Marre, it has finally been solved by a Parisian physicist, M. Henry. In an article in the journal just mentioned (September 24) entitled "Color without Paint," M. Marre gives us the following facts, which indicate that the belle of next year may be able to wear a dress glowing and changing with iridescent hues that have never before been fixed in permanent form. Says this writer:

"Physics distinguishes two kinds of colors—'pigmentary' and 'interferential.' The former, which we see every day, are due to reflection or transmission of light, with absorption of portions of it; the latter, to refraction, interference, or diffraction. These are caused by the mutual reaction of the luminous vibrations when their movement is modified by fine striæ or by thin plates of dimensions approaching those of the light-waves themselves, or a fraction of a thousandth of a millimeter. They are more luminous than pigment colors, but also infinitely more difficult to fix. These are the brilliant colors of butterflies' wings, the rainbow hues of soap-bubbles, etc. They may be produced by numerous methods—the evaporation of a layer of collodion, the heating of plates of polished copper, the deposit of iron oxid on the surface of tempered steel. But the thin layers thus formed have neither the resistance nor the continuity necessary for their employment in industry. Nevertheless M. Henry, director of the psychophysiological laboratory of the Sorbonne, has succeeded in an investigation that has led him to the practical commercial solution of the problem of applying these colors directly to solid substances.

"To enter into all the theoretical details of Henry's discovery it would be necessary to deal with considerations of mathematical physics that would be too long to discuss here. Suffice it to say that they depend upon the interferential properties of thin layers, which may be summed up by the statement that a substance will appear colored like the rainbow whenever there is on its surface a thin layer, that is to say, a layer of transparent matter of so slight a thickness as to be of the order of magnitude of a wave-length of light.

"Every one knows the fine colors produced when a hydrocarbon or an essential oil (substances not miscible with water) are spread on the surface of a quiet sheet of water in such small quantities as to form an infinitely thin layer. . . . But the problem is enormously more difficult when it is a question of producing thin, continuous, and resistant layers, solidly fixed on a fabric, on glass, or on paper. Nevertheless M. Henry has solved it by using solutions of bitumen and terebenthenes (particularly of dammar gum in benzin and in other hydrocarbons insoluble in water). By throwing a drop of one of these solutions into a basin of water there is formed on the surface a thin layer whose colors depend on the thickness, this in turn being alterable by traction on the edges, or, better, by the action of sound vibrations. This layer can be collected on the surface of an immersed solid body when the water is allowed to flow gently from the basin. When on the solid surface it communicates to it magnificent rainbow colors.

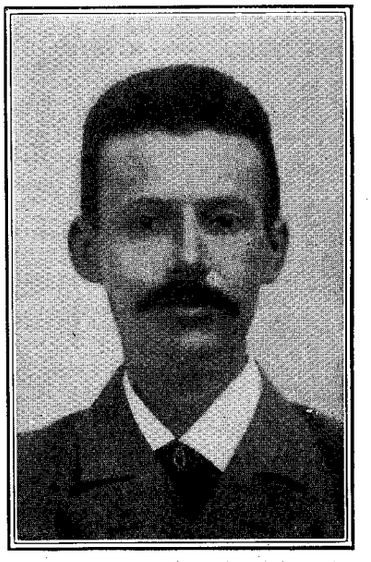
"Unfortunately, the layer is not adherent. It becomes so only when the body is subjected to special treatment. One of the simplest methods consists in covering it with a layer of gelatin made insoluble in water by means of formic aldehyde. The colored pellicle is buried in this soft layer and finds itself, in a way, sheltered from all superficial friction. Its adherence after drying is perfect, and the difficult problem of its fixation is thus solved neatly.

"Everything, however, is not as easy as this description might indicate; great delicacy of manipulation is necessary. But it is possible, nevertheless, to obtain, by the process that has just been detailed, effects of rainbow color that are absolutely remarkable. Lovers of stamped leather, for instance, after having colored their skins with pigmentary colors properly selected, will be able to give them unequaled beauty by covering them with a rainbow pellicle.

"But M. Henry has not arranged the technique of his process with a view to furnishing amateurs with a new artistic amusement. He has exploited it industrially, and with the aid of machinery of great simplicity the industry of colored papers will soon be transformed."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A MEDICAL DISCOVERER.

AMONG the hundreds of so-called discoveries in therapeutics, the "light-cure" of Prof. Niels R. Finsen, who has just died in Copenhagen, stands out as an instance of a method that seems really to be of use to mankind. Finsen, as we learn from a notice in *The Scientific American*, was forty-three years old, and a native of one of the Faroë Islands. In 1890 he was graduated from the Copenhagen University, receiving his doctor's degree, and three years later he published in a medical journal an article on "The Influence of Light on the Skin," in which he asserted that smallpox could be cured by putting red curtains at the windows of the sick-room. This method was successfully employed in the epidemic of 1894 in Copenhagen. Soon afterward he found it possible to concentrate rays of electric light in such a way as to cure lupus or tuberculosis of the skin, demonstrating his discovery by curing a patient who for eight years had tried every known method unsuccessfully. Says the journal named above:



PROF. NIELS R. FINSEN.

"The cure attracted great attention, and both moral and financial support came to the young investigator and discoverer.

"In 1896 the municipal hospital of Copenhagen gave room on its grounds for several small buildings, in which Professor Finsen's experiments continued on an increasing scale. Then the Danish Government came to the support of the institution, and it was enlarged and removed to Rosenvaenget, a pleasant suburb of Copenhagen.

"In December, 1903, Professor Finsen received the Nobel medical prize from the Norwegian Parliament. This high testimonial to his great discovery is no less significant than the fact that altho only nine years have elapsed since the first use of the Finsen rays, institutions for the use of the rays are now established in every civilized country."

The Hospital (London), in a notice of Professor Finsen's work, has this to say:

"It may be that the advance of knowledge will lead in greater or less measure to the supersession of the therapeutic method associated with his name, but it will ever remain true that through him there came to numerous men and women relief from a horrible and disfiguring disease. . . . To say in these days of scientific revolutions that all the details of his method, or even the method itself, will certainly be permanent would be a rash prophecy. It is both more wise and more satisfactory to reflect that in addition to its present practical value the work has in it the possibility of development, and that it has stimulated new lines of research, the beneficial applications of which are probably but in their infancy. It is to men who have the insight to see and the courage to follow new lines of progress that the larger recognitions of mankind are

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paid, and there is every reason to believe that such a verdict will be awarded to the work of the Danish physician."

The Copenhagen daily *Vort Land* comments as follows:

"According to ordinary human reckoning, Finsen's life was too short, yet he was given time to accomplish great things and to prepare the way for his followers. The universal judgment of him will sound like a universal thanksgiving—thanks from the land whose honored son he was, thanks from the scientific world for which he opened up new avenues of achievement, thanks from the unfortunates from whom he lifted the heavy burden of disease.

"Himself an invalid since early youth, his first and last thoughts and desires were to aid others. What he has accomplished has been indorsed by all civilized countries, and more than twenty great sanatoriums in as many cities throughout the world stand today as lasting monuments to his fame. But he who did so much for others was himself a sufferer from a disease which baffled medical men. A few days before his death he requested his physicians and friends to perform an autopsy on his body in order that, even in death, he might serve his profession. The dissection revealed the fact that he had been suffering from slow ossification of the heart membrane, a rare disease which generally results fatally after a much shorter period than it did in Finsen's case. His remarkable will-power no doubt prolonged his life for several years; he simply *could not* leave the labor he loved."

Finsen received flattering testimonials from various governments. Last year he received the Nobel medical prize.

THE HUMMING OF TELEGRAPH WIRES.

THIS subject is treated in a brief article by *Telephony*. The telephone-pole, it reminds us, merely transmits to the ear the humming of the wires overhead, its own vibrations being so slow that they make no audible sound. The writer goes on:

"The wires strung from pole to pole are set into oscillation by the wind, somewhat as the strings of a violin are set into vibration by the bow. In skilful hands the violin bow can be made to bring forth from the string one powerful fundamental note and several overtones of higher pitch, but in perfect harmony with the fundamental. But the wind is a very unskilful performer, and brings forth at the same time not only the deepest fundamental bass note of the wire, but a great variety of overtones, both harmonious and discordant. In fact, the many wires strung overhead, from pole to pole, constitute splendid eolian harps.

"The slowest oscillations of the wires may be seen or felt, but are not audible. The bass notes and the higher tenor we hear but faintly when we stand midway between two poles. If the ear is pressed against a pole, we hear more especially those notes to which the wooden pole can most easily respond; sometimes a special note, started by the wire at the upper end of the pole, is reinforced by resonance, and that which is only feeble on the wire becomes most prominent on the pole. Of course, the stronger the wind and the more gusty it is, so much the more active will be the humming of the wire and the pole. If the wind blows lengthwise of the wire it will bring out a different combination of notes from those produced by a transverse wind. Therefore the direction of the wind has some influence upon the humming of the telephone-poles; but the direction of the wind depends upon the location of the storm-center, and is a good basis for local prediction as to rain. Hence those who have studied the humming very closely have frequently declared that they can tell the weather by the character of the humming."

According to "a prominent meteorologist," whose words would carry more weight were his name given, the humming may be used in weather-forecasting. He is thus quoted:

"The humming of wires running east and west invariably presaged a fall of temperature, often ten or more hours in advance of the thermometer; the humming of wires running north and south advised a rise in temperature, almost always several hours in advance of the thermometer. Wires running east and west never hummed together with wires running north and south, not even when the same wires running along an east and west street turned down north and south side; only that portion of them hummed that indicated a rise or fall in temperature, as explained above. If one part hummed the other part was silent."

Apparently this fact is due only to the greater response of the east-and-west wires to the north wind, striking them at right angles. The writer in *Telephony* concludes:

"It seems evident that the humming is due entirely to the action of the wind. There is apparently no necessity for assuming that electric currents, either in the air or in the wire, or any other mystery, need to be considered. Those who invoke electricity must give some plausible reason why the current should oscillate with such frequency as to cause the rapid vibrations that must exist in order to cause audible sound."

HAS THE HUMAN BRAIN REACHED ITS LIMIT?

AFTER an examination of this question in *The Forum* (October-December), Prof. W. I. Thomas is inclined to answer it in the affirmative. The human race, brain and all, he regards as a sort of *tour de force* of nature, not at all likely to be repeated or further evolved. As to brain development in the past, which may be supposed to indicate further development in the future, Professor Thomas is skeptical regarding it. According to him, the savage's brain is intrinsically quite as good as the white man's. The latter's superiority he regards as due to the "mere dominance of incident." What this means will perhaps appear from the following paragraphs which we quote from Professor Thomas's article. He says:

"In making the human species, nature apparently exhausted her resources. The development of hands freed from locomotion and a brain out of proportion to bodily weight are *tours de force*, and, so to speak, an after-thought which put the heaviest strain possible on the materials employed, and even diverted some organs from their original design. A number of ailments, like hernia, appendicitis, and uterine displacement, are due to the fact that the erect posture assumed when the hands were diverted from locomotion to prehensile uses put a strain not originally contemplated on certain tissues and organs. Similarly, the proportion of idiocy and insanity in the human species shows that nature had reached the limit of elasticity in her materials and began to take great risks. The brain is a delicate and elaborate organ on the structural side, and in these cases it is not put together properly or it gets hopelessly out of order."

In brain weight, Professor Thomas goes on to say, all races are, broadly speaking, in the same class, and there is apparently no superiority in modern over ancient times:

"Brain weight is no very good test of intelligence anyway; for brains, like timepieces, may be very small if they work well. But it does show that nature has pushed the evolutionary process on the structural side to the limit of safety in all races alike, that differences between races and historical times in this respect are slight at best, and that we must turn to the show of intelligence—the work which the brain will do—among different races if we are to find any difference in intelligence at all.

"Looked at from the standpoint of development, the human brain is characterized by the introduction or more marked development of characters which enable it to have a more complete oversight and control of the self in relation to the outer world. . . . With the development of the special organs of sense, memory, and consequent ability to compare present experiences with past, with inhibition or the ability to decline to act on a stimulus, and, finally, with abstraction or the power of separating general from particular aspects, we have a condition where the organism sits still, as it were, and picks and chooses its reactions to the outer world; and by working in certain lines to the exclusion of others, it gains in its turn control of the environment, and begins to reshape the environment. A question of interest to us in this connection is whether any of these characteristic mental powers are absent or noticeably weak in the so-called lower races. If this is found to be true, we have reason to attribute the superiority of the white race to biological causes; otherwise we shall have to seek an explanation of white superiority in causes lying outside of the brain."

Making further inquiry along this line, Professor Thomas points

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out that the acuteness of sense-perception is usually better developed in the lower than in the higher races, while the memory is quite as good. The power of abstraction, too, altho it is usually ascribed in larger degree to the higher races, Professor Thomas believes to be present as well in the lower, tho they show lack of practise. Finally, the idea that the savage has limited powers of restraint is due merely, he says, to the fact that these powers are differently used from our own: "The truth is that the restraints exercised in a group depend largely on the traditions, views, and teachings of the group, and that if we have this in mind the savage can not be called deficient on the side of inhibition. It is doubtful if modern society affords anything more striking in the way of inhibition than is found in connection with tabu, fetish, totemism, and ceremonial among the lower races."

In like manner the author takes up mental characteristics that have been relied upon to discriminate the civilized man from the savage and finds that the latter has them all—mechanical ingenuity, the adjustment of the individual to society, and the organization of business—altho they are manifested in different ways and in various degrees. The keen search for food in the hunt, for instance, takes in savage man the place that many other occupations do in us and requires the same mental qualities.

To quote again:

"This type of interest, originating in the hunt, remains dominant in the mind down to the present time. Once constructed to take an interest in the hunting problem, it takes an interest in any problem whatever. Not only do hunting and fighting and all competitive games—which are of precisely the same psychological pattern as the hunt and fight—remain of perennial interest, but all the useful occupations are interesting in just the degree that this pattern is preserved. The man of science works at problems and uses his ingenuity in making an engine in the laboratory in the same way that primitive man used his mind in making a trap. So long as the problem is present, the interest is sustained; and the interest ceases when the problematical is removed. Consequently, all modern occupations of the hunting pattern—scientific investigation, law, medicine, the organization of business, trade speculation, and the arts and crafts—are interesting as a game; while those occupations into which the division of labor enters to the degree that the workman is not attempting to control a problem, and in which the same acts are repeated an indefinite number of times, lose interest and become extremely irksome."

The fundamental explanation of the difference in the mental life of savage and civilized man, Professor Thomas concludes, is not that the capacity of the brain to do work is different, but that the attention is not in the two cases stimulated and engaged along the same lines. He writes at the end of his article:

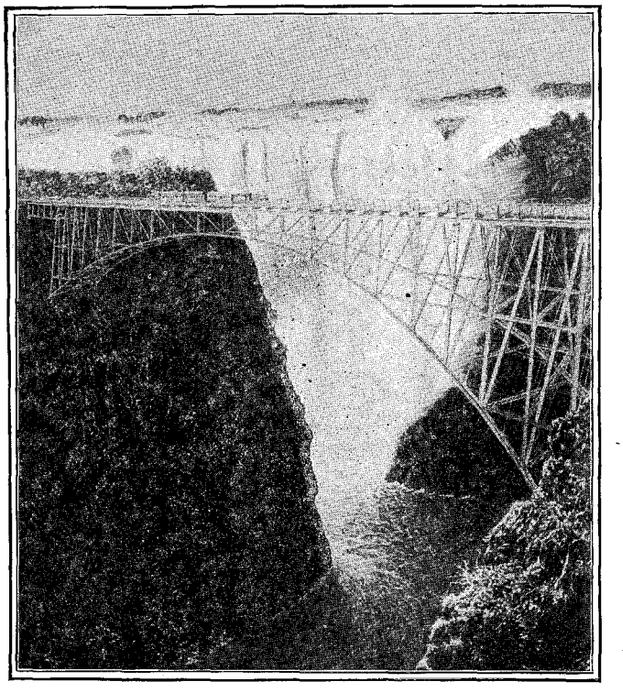
"Wherever society furnishes copies and stimulations of a certain kind, a body of knowledge and a technique, practically all its members are able to work on the plan and scale in vogue there, and members of an alien race who become acquainted in a real sense with the system can work under it. But when society does not furnish the stimulations, or when it has preconceptions which tend to inhibit the run of attention in given lines, then the individual shows no intelligence in these lines. . . . . .

"The real variable is the individual, not the race. In the beginning—perhaps as the result of a mutation or series of mutations—a type of brain developed which has remained relatively fixed in all times and among all races. This brain will never have any faculty in addition to what it now possesses, because as a type of structure it is as fixed as the species itself, and is indeed a mark of species. It is not apparent either that we are greatly in need of another faculty, or that we could make use of it even if by a chance mutation it should emerge, since with the power of abstraction we are able to do any class of work we know anything about. We have no reason to believe either that the brain or the average intelligence of our race has improved or deteriorated within historical time. If we have more than the wisdom of our ancestors, it is certainly only in the accumulated materials of knowledge, and not in human faculty; and certainly nature is not producing a better grade of mind now than in the time of Aristotle and the Greeks."

THE HIGHEST BRIDGE IN THE WORLD.

THE celebrated "Cape to Cairo" railway of Cecil Rhodes, which still exists chiefly on paper, has as one of its principal links the Rhodesian Railway, which is to extend from the South African railway system into the heart of Central Africa. This is actually under construction and has now reached the great Zambesi River, 1,643 miles from Cape Town, which stream is to be crossed by a steel arch bridge just below the Victoria Falls. Says *Engineering News*, in a brief description of this bridge:

"The width of the river above and at the falls is about a mile; but the falls are formed by a great rent or fissure 250 to 400 feet wide and 400 feet deep, which extends entirely across the river-bed. Through the down-stream face of this pit opens a narrow gorge, which extends in a zigzag course for a length of some 40 miles; beyond this the channel again widens. The bridge will have a main span of 500 feet, composed of steel arch trusses resembling the two Niagara River bridges. There will also be two parallel-chord deck truss spans of 87½ feet and 62½ feet, extending from the ends of the main span to the abutments. The bridge will be 30 feet wide, sufficient for a double track. The rail level will be 420 feet above low-water level, or 380 feet above high water, making this the highest bridge in the world. The accompanying view (from a wash drawing on a photograph) shows the general character of the design. Drawings and photographs of this bridge and its surroundings form a striking exhibit in the Transportation Building at the St. Louis Exhibition. . . . . .



STEEL ARCH BRIDGE OVER THE ZAMBESI RIVER AT THE VICTORIA FALLS; RHODESIAN RAILWAYS, SOUTH AFRICA.

Courtesy of *The Engineering News* (New York).

"The foundations of the bridge are already finished. In the construction of the bridge itself no false work is possible. It has therefore been found necessary to build from each end simultaneously as a cantilever until the work meets in the middle. The material is conveyed across the gorge by a Brothers' electric balanced cableway of 870 feet span. . . . . .

"The electric cableway is also being used for carrying over material for the extension of the line 100 miles north from the Victoria Falls to Kalomo, the capital of northwestern Rhodesia. This extension will do a great deal to facilitate the transport difficulties which at present hinder the development of the great northern copper-fields.

"Already plans have been made to develop the water-power of the falls. It is estimated that when the river is in flood the volume of water is about double that at Niagara, and represents about

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35,000,000 horse-power. The electrical power would be delivered to long-distance transmission lines, and distributed to the copper-, gold-, and coal-fields which are already being opened up."

THE PART PLAYED BY FUNGI IN SOIL FORMATION.

THAT the decay of plant débris, such as forest leaves to form soil, is brought about by the action of various species of fungi has recently been shown by investigations described in the "Dutch Archives of the Exact and Natural Sciences," and abstracted in the *Revue Scientifique* (September 3). Says this paper:

"The humus or vegetable mold, rich in organic matter, would appear to come from the decay of leaves and vegetable remains in the forests. What is the mechanism of the transformation which, from complex albuminoid substances, finally makes much simpler nitrogen compounds that may be assimilated by plants? Earthworms, by their products of excretion where the vegetable cellulose has been partially digested, contribute to this process. But evidently the leaves must have been already considerably transformed, and it is incontestable that we may have humus even in the absence of worms.

"This phenomenon is generally attributed to the action of bacteria. M. C. J. Koning has now shown that fungi play the essential rôle in it. He has studied the bacteria and fungi, not only in the soil, the humus, but on the recently fallen leaves, and even on leaves still attached to the trees, in different stages or in the air, where the spores may be met with. He has thus collected in the air 21 species of . . . ascomycetes, etc.; he has found 42 on oak leaves, 27 on the ash, and 12 on the pine. This ratio is very interesting, for the order of the leaves that produce humus most easily is the order in which they have most fungi."

The author has specially investigated two new species of fungi which he finds always present, not only in the soil, but on leaves and in the air, and which seem to be peculiarly effective in hastening the transformation. One of these, known as *Trichoderma*, is the cause of the characteristic odor of fresh soil, attributed by various authors to different volatile products. It first appears on the leaves when they are nearly ready to fall and grows actively during the process of soil formation. Its function seems to be chiefly to prepare the living leaves for humification, for the advent of cold weather causes its activity to cease. It is then, however, succeeded by another fungus, *Cephalosporium*, which flourishes at a lower temperature and which is found only in the soil itself, never on living leaves. Both these fungi carry on the work of plant decomposition in connection with their own life processes, of which it is necessary. The writer concludes:

"Fungi, then, more than bacteria, constitute the intermediary that makes the soil ready for plant growth. . . . But this is not to say that there is not also bacterial action, and in any case the two fungi studied by the author are probably far from being the only ones active in the excessively rich flora of forest soil. There is also a very abundant fauna whose part is perhaps not to be neglected, at least as accessories, like that which worms appear to play."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Substances That Cold Will Melt.—We recently mentioned a report, published in the German papers, of the invention of a substance named "Cryostase" that has the property of solidifying with heat and liquefying with cold. M. Charles Tauret, a French chemist, according to *La Nature* (September 24), has discovered that this is not the only known substance that acts in this way:

"This property has been noted also in the aqueous solution of the hydro-alcoholic extract of asclepias root. This solution becomes turbid when heated, and grows clear again on cooling. The cause of the phenomenon has been unknown until now. M. Tauret, who has studied the question, notes in several papers read before the Academy of Sciences that this property is due to a new glucoside which he has named 'vincetoxin.' . . . . . .

"There is a soluble and an insoluble variety of vincetoxin. The former grows turbid when heated in an aqueous solution and becomes clear again when cooled. The latter also dissolves in water, but only on condition that a small quantity of the soluble variety is present. And in this case the solution coagulates at a lower temperature than the solution of soluble vincetoxin. By using proper proportions of the two bodies we may obtain a liquid that solidifies at about 15° C. [59° F.]. It suffices to place a drop of the mixture on the hand, or even to blow on it, to see it change into a gelatinous pearl that liquefies anew on contact with a cold substance. M. Tauret, during a study of oxidation products of the hydrazo-camphenes, discovered several analogous properties. The basic terebinthate of zinc behaves in this way, like the vincitoxins. There is coagulation of the solution at 24 degrees and return to the liquid state at 23 degrees. Finally, to complete the subject, we should add that it has been known for some time that the solution of extract of condurango behaves in the presence of heat and cold like that of vincetoxin. Since the beautiful researches of M. Tauret were published, Vulpino has subjected condurango to the same treatment that has furnished the vincetoxins to the former chemist and has obtained condurangins, which seem to be practically identical with them."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

An Anti-Fat Serum?—Experiments made by a French physiologist, M. Ramond, on guinea-pigs seem to him to indicate the possibility of a serum whose injection shall enable fat people to absorb their own superabundant adipose tissue. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (September 10):

"After injecting olive oil into the peritoneum of guinea-pigs, he found that the operation, on repetition, finally determined a rapid absorption. He then showed that the injection of serum from a guinea-pig thus treated gave to a second animal the power of absorbing injected olive oil very rapidly. The reaction seems to depend on the oil employed, so that it can be easily told whether or not it was olive oil. . . . The experimenter . . . thinks it possible, by injecting into a fat man a serum obtained from an animal into which human fat had been previously injected, to make the subject grow thin to some degree. . . . But fat people need not hope for too much. They have not yet been experimented on, and tho this process may have made guinea-pigs lean it may not do the same thing for human beings. Besides, it seems scarcely probable that the reaction would be the same with the actual bodily fat as with drops of emulsion injected into the circulation from without."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"ONE would think," says *La Nature*, "to see the automobiles on every hand in Paris, that the number of horses was diminishing sensibly; but it is not, if we are to rely on the statistics. In 1903 there were in Paris 91,106 horses; in 1904 there are 90,147. The difference is very slight, as may be seen."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A MEDICAL authority has recently uttered a warning against the habit of sitting with one knee crossed over the other, says *Harper's Weekly*. "This apparently harmless habit, it seems, is likely to cause sciatica, lameness, chronic numbness, ascending paralysis, cramps, varicose veins, and other evils. The reason is simple: The back of the knee, it is explained, as well as the front of the elbow and wrist, the groin and armpit, contains nerves and blood-vessels which are less adequately protected than in other parts of the body. The space behind the knee contains two large nerves, a large artery, and numerous veins and lymphatic glands. It is the pressure on these nerves and vessels which is apt to give rise to the various troubles against which we are warned."

"GRAPE-GROWERS in the United States may derive a useful hint from a process as yet unknown on this side of the water, by which wine-growers in France are enabled to market fresh outdoor grapes all through the winter." Says *The American Inventor* (September 15): "The method, which is a recent invention, is both curious and interesting. Bunches of the finest grapes, when ripe in autumn, are cut in such a way that to each bunch a piece of the vine five or six inches long remains attached. From this piece the stem of the bunch hangs—an arrangement which, as will presently be seen, is essential to the success of the operation. A large number of wide-necked bottles, filled with water, are ranged in horizontal rows on racks in a cellar, and in the open end of each of these receptacles is placed a bunch of grapes—that is to say, the piece of vine-stem is inserted into the mouth of the bottle, and the grapes hang outside. The grapes do not touch the bottle, but are supplied with moisture through the vine-stem, which is immersed in the water. In this manner 'black Hamburgs' and other choice table grapes are kept fresh and perfect through an entire winter."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A PLEA FOR A CATHOLIC CHRISTIANITY.

IN an examination of "the higher elements of personality" contained in the great ethical systems evolved during the five centuries from the birth of Socrates to the death of Jesus, William DeWitt Hyde, president of Bowdoin College, in his recent book, "From Epicurus to Christ," pleads for a Christianity which shall include "whatever elements of truth and worth other systems have separately emphasized." His survey includes "the Epicurean pursuit of pleasure, genial but ungenerous; the Stoic law of self-control, strenuous but forbidding; the Platonic plan of subordination, sublime but ascetic; the Aristotelian sense of proportion, practical but uninspiring; and the Christian spirit of love, broadest and deepest of them all." He says that "the time is ripe for a Christianity which shall have room for all the innocent joys of sense and flesh, of mind and heart, which Epicurus taught us to prize aright, yet shall have the Stoic strength to make whatever sacrifice of them the universal good requires; which shall purge the heart of pride and pretense by questionings of motive as searching as those of Plato, and at the same time shall hold life to as strict accountability for practical usefulness and social progress as Aristotle's doctrine of the end and the mean require."

In contrasting the Epicurean with the Christian spirit, the author says:

"The Epicurean's varied and spontaneous joy in life is not diminished, but enhanced, by the Christian spirit, which multiplies this joy as many times as there are persons whom one knows and loves. The Epicurean lives in the little world of himself, and a few equally self-centered companions. The Christian lives in the great world of God, and shares its joys with all God's human children. It is the absence of this larger world, the exclusive concern for his own narrow pleasures, that makes the consistent Epicurean, with all his polish and charm, the essentially mean and despicable creature."

Christianity, according to the author, takes up all that is true in the Stoic teaching without falling into its hardness and narrowness. Thus:

"The truth of the Stoic teaching consisted in its power to transform into an expression of the man himself, and of the beneficent laws of nature, whatever outward circumstance might befall him. Now put in place of the abstract self the love of the perfect Christ, and instead of universal law the loving will of the Father for all his children, and you have a deepened, sweetened, softened Stoicism which is identical with a sturdy, strenuous, and virile Christianity."

In comparison with Platonism, Christianity, says the present apologist, attains to as lofty a height; but "it gets its elevation by a different process. Instead of rising above drudgery and details, it lifts them into a clearer atmosphere, where nothing is servile or menial which can glorify God or serve a fellow man." Further:

"The great truth which Plato taught was the subordination of the lower elements in human nature to the higher. In the application of this truth . . . Plato went far astray. His highest was not attainable by every man; and he proposed to enforce the dictates of reason by fraud and intimidation on those incapable of comprehending their reasonableness. Thus he was led into that fallacy of the abstract universal which is common to all socialistic schemes. Christianity takes the Platonic principle of subordination of lower to higher; but it adds a new definition to what the higher or rather the highest is; and it introduces a new appeal for the lowliest to become willing servants and friends of the highest, instead of mere constrained serfs and slaves. This highest principle is, of course, the love of the God who loves all His human children; friendship to the Christ who is the friend of every man. Consequently there are no humble workingmen to be coerced and no unfortunate women to be maltreated and despised; no deformed and ill-begotten children to be exposed to early death, as in Plato's exclusive scheme. To the Christian every child is a child of God, every woman is a sister of Christ, every man is a son of the Father; and consequently no one of them can be disregarded in our plans of fellowship and sympathy and service; for whoever should dare to leave them out of his own sympathy and love would thereby exclude himself from the love of God, likeness to Christ, and participation in the Christian spirit."

Finally, the examination of Aristotelianism reveals the fact that Christianity gathers up into itself whatever is best in that, as has been found to be the case with the other systems. To quote:

"The Aristotelian principle was the devotion of life to a worthy end and the selection of efficient means for its accomplishment. On that general formula it is impossible to improve. 'To this end have I been born, and to this end am I come into the world' is Jesus's justification of his mission, when questioned by Pontius Pilate. . . . The concentration of one's whole energy upon a worthy end, and the willing acceptance of pains, privations, and penalties which may be incidental to the effective prosecution of that end, is the comprehensive formula of every brave and heroic life; whether it be the life of Jew or Gentile, Greek or Christian. It is not because it sets forth something different from this wise and brave prosecution of a noble end that Christianity is an improvement on the teaching of Aristotle; it is because the end at which the Christian aims is so much higher, and the fortitude demanded by it is so much deeper, that Christianity has superseded and deserves to supersede the noblest teaching of the greatest Greeks. What was the end which Aristotle set before himself and his disciples? Citizenship in a city-state half free and half enslaved, with leisure for the philosophic contemplation of the learned few, bought by the constrained toil of the ignorant, degraded many; the refined companionship of choice congenial spirits for which it was expected that the multitude would be forever incapacitated, and from which they would be forcibly excluded. Over against this aristocracy of birth, opportunity, leisure, training, and intelligence Jesus sets the wide democracy of virtue, and service, and love."

The conclusion of the argument is that each principle is valuable and essential. The fact that Christianity is higher than them all does not warrant the Christian in dispensing with the lower elements. "Both for ourselves and for the world in which we live, we need to make our ideal of personality broad and comprehensive. . . . The omission of any truth for which the other ancient systems stood mutilates and impoverishes the Christian view of life. Ascetic Puritanism, for instance, is Christianity minus the truth taught by Epicurus. Sentimental liberalism is Christianity without the Stoic note. Dogmatic orthodoxy is Christianity sadly in need of Plato's searchlight of sincerity. Sacerdotal ecclesiasticism is Christianity that has lost the Aristotelian disinterestedness of devotion to intellectual and social ends higher and wider than its own institutional aggrandisement."

ROME AND THE FREE-THINKERS.

PROFOUND disquietude has been caused in the Roman Catholic world by the great congress of free-thinkers held in Rome last month. According to the *Osservatore Romano*, innumerable telegrams have reached the Vatican from all classes of people in Italy protesting against this "satanic congress"; and the Pope was recently impelled to institute in the basilicas of Rome "a solemn function of atonement for the outrage to divine Majesty and for the vindication of the honor and good name of the city." In a letter to the Cardinal-Vicar of Rome, the Pope has expressed himself as follows:

"The intelligence which pretends to be independent of God is guilty of sacrilege toward Him. The demonstration becomes infinitely more serious when it is remembered that it has been made in Rome. Altho the powers of hell can not prevail against the church, nevertheless the meeting of these forces in an International Congress of Freethinkers has in it something of the nature of an outrage, and a provocation toward Rome, the tranquil and venerated seat of Christ's vicar. We consider that it is an offense against God, and against us, and we feel deeply grieved."

The Rome correspondent of the London *Tablet* (Rom. Cath.)

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describes the congress in semi-satirical vein, declaring that it was "a wonderful success in many ways," and that "there was not a dull moment in it from start to finish." France sent over a thousand delegates, and Spain three hundred, while Belgium and Germany were also strong. The United States was represented by Moncure D. Conway, Dr. J. B. Wilson, of Cincinnati, and Dr. Mangasarian, of Chicago. A procession to the marble tablet near the Porta Pia, which commemorates the triumphal entry of Victor Emmanuel into Rome (September 20, 1870), and speech-making around the statues of Giordano Bruno and Garibaldi, were among the most spectacular features of the convention, which ended, according to *The Tablet*, in "babel and pandemonium" and "a complete schism in the ranks of the free-thinkers."

The New York *Freeman's Journal* says:

"The assembling of this congress on the anniversary of Victor Emmanuel's entry into Rome was a fitting way of celebrating the spoliation of the Holy Father. This gathering of inveterate foes of Christianity under the very shadow of the Vatican proclaims to the world that the would-be destroyers of Christianity thoroughly appreciate the importance, from their point of view, of lessening the influence of the Holy See in every possible manner. The papacy as the bulwark of Christianity they hate with an undying hatred. They are convinced that if they could conquer the papacy they would have but little difficulty in dealing with the various Protestant sects.

"One of the leading lights of this freethinker's congress was Professor Haeckel, of Jena, author of 'The Riddle of the Universe,' which seeks to trace to material causes the existence of man, of the world, and of all that is in it. . . . Naturally enough this champion of bold materialism heartily approves of the war Combes is making upon the church in France. In last Tuesday's congress he proposed that a message be sent to the Premier of France 'congratulating him upon his struggle for the right of human thought against theocratic oppression and also for what he has accomplished for the separation of church and state.' It is quite natural that a person who would enthrone matter above God should congratulate one who is making war upon God's church.

"Professor Haeckel and his fellow atheists acted logically in selecting Rome as the place for holding their congress. In doing so they let it be known that they are convinced that before their atheistic crusade can be crowned with success the spiritual power of the papacy must be broken."

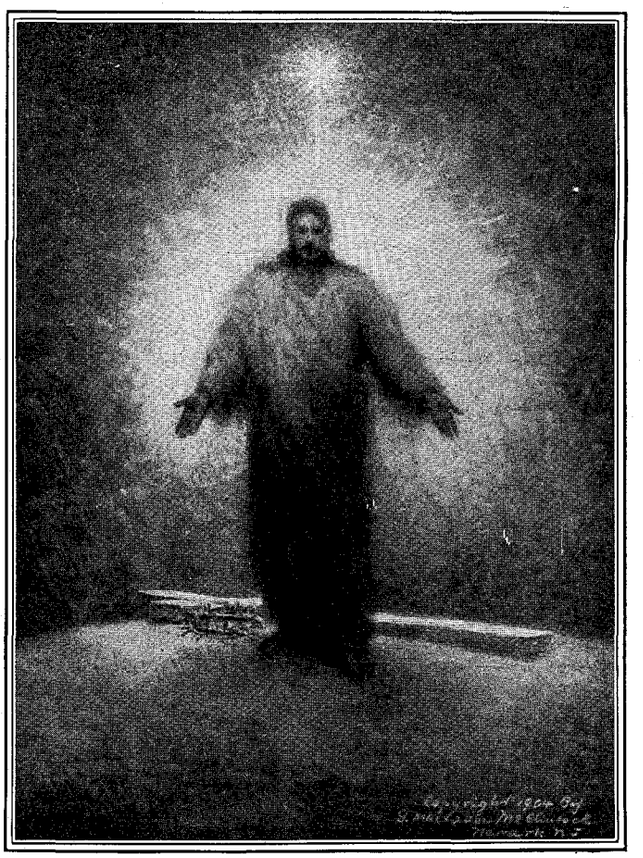
The free-thinkers' side of the argument is presented by Joseph McCabe, an English delegate to the congress, who transcribes his impressions in *The Literary Guide* (London). He says, in part:

"The meeting was of unprecedented importance. In every part and every feature of it there was a lesson. This lesson was the decay of Catholicism in the Latin countries. English people have generally no conception of the rapidity with which this is proceeding. They may learn that this thousand delegates from France represent a new country from that of the religious magazines. They represent thirty out of the forty million people of France. They run two daily anti-clerical journals with huge circulations, and have a network of branch societies all over France. The Conseil Municipal of Paris had officially given its adhesion to the congress by a large majority. The hundreds of Spaniards represented something like a thousand rationalistic centers in that country. The thousands of Italians represented the Italian nation in an unmistakable way. Their Government lent us the Collegio Romano, and gave us most important privileges and inducements to attend. Not, of course, that the Government—a Catholic Government under a Catholic monarchy—subscribed to the ideas of the congress. Merely, it recognized how far it represented the Italian people of to-day and their aspirations. Numbers of municipalities had also given in their adhesion to the congress. There is no possibility of misinterpreting the significance or exaggerating the importance of these facts.

"I say, then, that this congress marks a most serious stage in the history of the Catholic Church and of religion generally. Such an event was not dreamed of even by free-thinkers ten years ago. The old power is dead. As one stands in the capital and sees the Christian churches rising on the broken ruins of the older civilization, one realizes the point of the saying about the papacy brooding like a ghost over the remains of the empire. Now paganism reappears. You see, as you look down over the Forum Romanum, how the Italian Government has taken down and removed a church in order to bring back to light some part of the ancient structures. It is a symbol of the new procedure. Once more into the light comes the structure of humanism, and the papal *débris* are being cleared away. Rome may yet be the center of all that is best in the humanist culture of the days to come."

A NEW PORTRAYAL OF THE TRIUMPHANT CHRIST.

THE picture reproduced herewith is the work of Arthur Feudel, a well-known artist of the impressionist school of Holland. It was conceived in the spirit of the New-Testament utterance, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world," and depicts Jesus standing on the globe with hands outstretched, as saying, "I have overcome the world." An account of the picture and the artist is given in *The American Art Journal* (New York, October, 8), from which we quote:



"LO, I AM WITH YOU ALWAY."

(From a Painting by Arthur Feudel.)

"There is no end to the efforts of ambitious and imaginative artists to depict adequately the divine historic figure that looms in solitary grandeur across the nineteen centuries of the Christian era. Not the least among these efforts is the full-length figure of Jesus, recently painted by Arthur Feudel. It represents the Savior of mankind standing upon the globe, the cross and the crown of thorns lying on the ground, and behind him a celestial radiance surmounted by a star. The attitude, the expression of the seraphic countenance, the divine hands outstretched in beneficent invitation, combine to indicate the moment of Christ's utterance to his disciples of the memorable words: 'Lo, I am with you alway.'"

Arthur Feudel, the creator of this picture, was born near Chemnitz in Saxony. His early art-training was received in Meissen, Dresden, Munich

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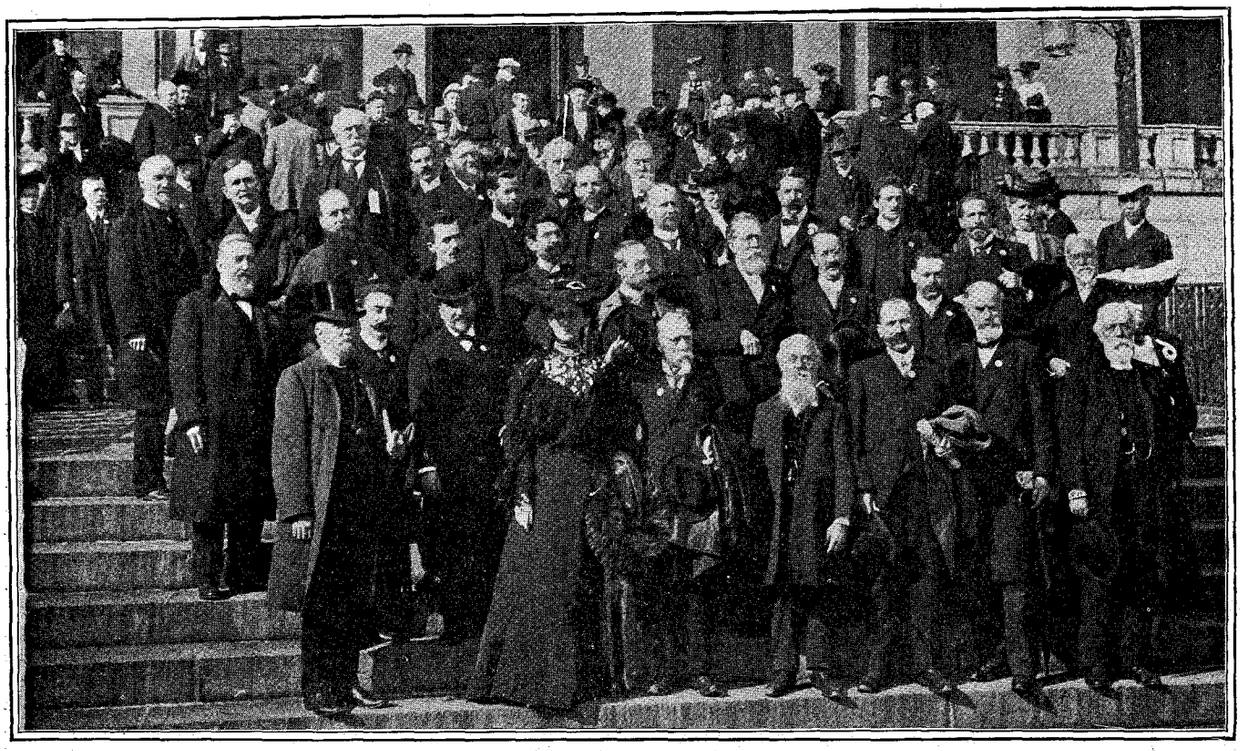

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A GROUP OF PEACE DELEGATES ON THE STEPS OF THE STATE HOUSE IN BOSTON.

and Paris. Several years ago he came to this country. His first American pictures were portraits of Western people, rugged, full of character, "lighted with gleams of power and invincible purpose." He now resides in New York, and a number of his portraits and genre pictures have been seen at the exhibitions of the National Academy and the American Water Color Society.

RELIGIOUS SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PEACE CONGRESS.

THE Thirteenth International Peace Congress, which met in Boston from October 3 to 7, was not without its distinctively religious features. The presiding officer of the convention, Mr. Robert Treat Paine, is a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and among those who took an active part in the proceedings were an English bishop, a Jewish rabbi, and a Hindu monk. "What was said not to have occurred since the time of the Emperor Constantine," observes the New York *Outlook*, "was the union of Jews and Christians, including Catholics and many denominations of Protestants, in calling and supporting a morning prayer-meeting during the congress."

The opening address at the convention, delivered by Secretary of State Hay, was permeated with the religious spirit. He said, in part:

"We have all recently read that wonderful sermon on war by Count Tolstoy, in which a spirit of marvelous lucidity and fire, absolutely detached from geographical or political conditions, speaks the Word as it has been given him to speak it, and as no other living man could have done. As you read, with an aching heart, his terrible arraignment of war, feeling that as a man you are partly responsible for all human atrocities, you wait with impatience for the remedy he shall propose, and you find it is—religion. Yes, that is the remedy. If all would do right, nobody would do wrong—nothing is plainer. It is a counsel of perfection, satisfactory to prophets and saints, to be reached in God's good time. But you are here to consult together to see whether the generation now alive may not do something to hasten the coming of the acceptable day, the appearance on earth of the beatific vision. . . . I can only bid you Godspeed in your work. The task you have set yourselves, the purpose to which you are devoted, have won the praise of earth and the blessing of heaven since the morning of time. The noblest of all the beatitudes is the consecration promised the peacemakers. Even if in our time we may not win the wreath of olive; even if we may not hear the golden clamor of the trumpets celebrating the reign of universal and enduring peace, it is something to have desired it, to have worked for it in the measure of our forces. And if you now reap no visible guerdon of your labors, the peace of God that passes understanding will be your all-sufficient reward."

One result of the convention discussions has been to quicken the churches throughout the country to unusual activity in behalf of the cause of peace. In Boston itself a large committee of ministers of all the leading denominations was formed, to arrange meetings in the various churches on the Sunday preceding the congress, and to emphasize the special duties of Christians in the peace cause. This spirit of enthusiasm is reflected in the religious press. *Unity* (Chicago) affirms its belief that the Boston convention represents "the most prophetic movement in our civilization"; and *The Universalist Leader* (Boston) says: "There is a thrill of joy felt by every high-minded person at the sound of this note of promise for humanity." *The Christian Herald* (New York) comments:

"We believe this country has a high mission among the nations, which it is destined to fulfil, and that this mission lies in the direction of international fraternization. Ours was the first Government to take a stand in favor of arbitration treaties, altho France, having quickly adopted the idea, has won the honorable distinction of having concluded three such treaties within a little more than a year. But, notwithstanding Hague congresses, arbitration courts, and peace gatherings, the truth must be admitted that the real plane of peace negotiations has not yet been reached by any modern effort. It does not consist in the safeguarding of commercial interests, the protection of concessionaries, the defense of citizenship, or the elevation of national prestige, tho all of these are, in their proper relation, entirely appropriate as subjects of international agreement. The nation which indulges the hope of world peace must take the larger view—the higher ground. Even at the risk of being misunderstood, it must urge, with the utmost unselfishness, the doctrine of universal fraternization, of peace and international friendship for their own sake alone, and not for the benefits they will assure to trade, or the new fields they will throw open to commercial exploitation. . . . . .

"Until we love peace for itself, as a divine messenger deserving

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the world's best welcome; until we recognize the great truth that all men are brothers, children of our heavenly Father, whose will it is that we should dwell in unity; until we learn to regard war and its horrible accompaniments as unworthy of the toleration of human beings, and are convinced that no principle can ever be settled by violence—in a word, until we have the true spirit of Christ in our hearts, with love for all human kind, peace will stay on her inaccessible height, with folded wing.

"This is the lesson for our cabinets and peace congresses. Ultimate peace must come through sacrifice, through renunciation, through brotherly love. And the nation which has the courage, born of supreme confidence in God, to show the way and to take the initiative, will achieve such honor and glory as no other nation has ever known."

MR. MEREDITH'S IDEAS ON THE MARRIAGE TIE.

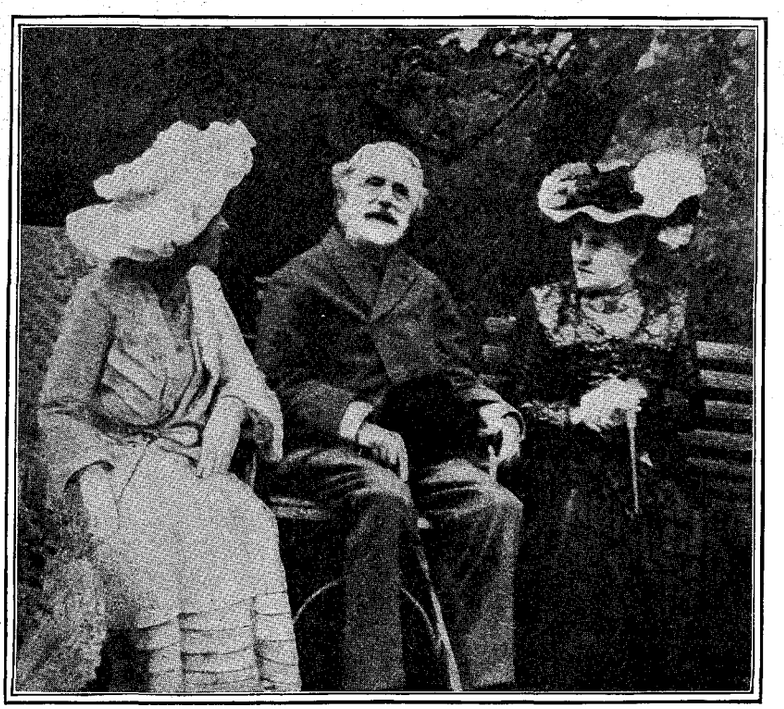
TO those who believe, as do a majority of religious people everywhere, that marriage is a divine institution, Mr. George Meredith's recent advocacy of a terminable system of marriage appears revolting and immoral. His views on the subject, which have caused a sensation on both sides of the Atlantic, were expressed in conversation with a representative of the London *Daily Mail*, and are reported in that paper as follows:

"It is a question to my mind whether a young girl married, say, at eighteen, utterly ignorant of life, knowing little, as such a girl would, of the man she is marrying, or of any other man, or of the world at all, should be condemned to live with him for the rest of her life. She falls out of sympathy with him, say, has no common taste with him, nothing to share with him, no real communication with him except a physical one. The life is nearly intolerable. Yet many married women go on with it from habit, or because the world terrorizes them.

"Certainly, however, one day these present conditions of marriage will be changed. Marriage will be allowed for a certain period, say ten years, or—well, I do not want to specify any particular time. The state will see that sufficient money is put by during that time to provide for and educate children; perhaps the state will take charge of this fund.

"There will be a devil of an uproar before such a change can be made! It will be a great shock, but look back and see what shocks there have been, and what changes have nevertheless taken place in this marriage business in the past!

"The difficulty is to make English people face such a problem. They want to live under discipline more than any nation in the world. They won't look ahead—especially the governing people. And you must have philosophy; tho it is more than you can hope to get English people to admit the bare name of philosophy into their discussion of such a question. Again and again, notably in their criticism of America, you see how the English people will persist in regarding any new trait as a sign of disease. Yet it is a sign of health."



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GEORGE MEREDITH IN CONVERSATION WITH SARAH GRAND.

A photograph taken in the garden of Mr. Meredith's Surrey home. Sarah Grand is on his left.

Mr. Meredith's remarks are in the nature of a contribution to a discussion on the marriage question which has been going on for several weeks in the London *Daily Mail*. Among those who have participated in the controversy, besides Mr. Meredith himself, may be mentioned "John Oliver Hobbes" (Mrs. Craigie), Miss Florence Warden, Miss Helen Mathers, and H. B. Marriott-Watson. Mrs. Craigie's view of the matter is that "women, where their feelings are in question, are not selfish enough; they appraise themselves not too dearly, but far too cheaply; it is the suicidal unselfishness of women which makes the selfishness of the modern bachelor possible." Mr. Marriott-Watson admits the evils of the present condition, but adds: "I do not think that the cure lies in Mr. Meredith's limitation of the duration of marriage to a term of years, but rather in divorce laws which recognize that only sentiment excuses the marriage relation."

The Church Times (London) condemns Mr. Meredith's suggestion in caustic terms, declaring that he "has deliberately put himself outside the pale of civilization," in proposing a "leasehold arrangement as cold-blooded in its cruelty as it is offensive to the Christian community." The London *Guardian* (Anglican) comments:

"His 'revolutionary suggestion' may, we hope, induce many thoughtless Christians to see that in this matter we are standing near the edge of a precipice. . . . There are hundreds and thousands of men and women who would be insulted if they were told that they were not Christians, but who, nevertheless, tacitly accept the loose and wholly unchristian ideas about the marriage tie, which they readily imbibe from popular fiction or from up-to-date journalism. There is hardly any subject on which clear and definite church teaching is more sorely needed, and (we fear we must add) on which it is less commonly given. Upon all who call themselves Christians it should be impressed that the laxer view of the marriage tie is wholly inconsistent with the law of Christ, and we should also seek to convince all thoughtful citizens, whether they profess Christianity or not, that it is equally inconsistent with the moral welfare and the ultimate happiness of mankind. . . . Here, as elsewhere, Christian teaching and human experience are at one, for Christian teaching represents the utterance of One Who knew what was in man."

A New York clergyman, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer (Unitarian), has this to say (as reported in the New York *Times*):

"Mr. Meredith's proposal is not new. It has an almost exact parallel in Plato's 'Republic,' in which the man marrying at thirty and the woman at twenty-six were obliged to live pure lives for ten years. After that moral delinquencies were not to be counted against them. But neither Plato nor Mr. Meredith seems to understand that marriage in the highest sense is a sacrament. All the highest relations of life are spiritual and exist between human souls. I go as far as the Roman Catholic Church in the belief in a spiritual marriage, and in the sanctity of that marriage.

"The sure prevention for the tendency for married persons to weary of each other is that they should meet as human souls in something higher than either of them—as an unfailing source of life and joy. Divorce is bad enough, but the free-love idea underlying Mr. Meredith's suggestion is infinitely worse. It is uncivilizing. I do not attach the slightest importance to it."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

EUROPEAN MILITARY EXPERTS ON KUROPATKIN'S STAND AT MUKDEN.

TWO conflicting statements of fact were perplexing the military experts of Europe on the eve of Kuropatkin's stand at Mukden last week. The general, said one story, had established a very strong rear-guard—perhaps half the army that escaped from Liao-Yang—at Mukden. Southward from that sacred city spread the Russian cavalry, while to the southeast and to the southwest were raiding parties and reconnoitering forces. Along the road between Mukden and Tieling Kuropatkin's men were holding the railway, and within Tieling itself a strong Russian force was preparing for the future retirement of the main army.

While the military experts of certain London dailies were interpreting this set of facts, in harmony with their brethren on the Continent, to mean, in the words of the Manchester *Guardian*, that "however strenuously the Russians may resist the Japanese advance at Mukden, they have no intention of fighting a pitched battle there on the scale of the Liao-Yang engagement," another set of facts was simultaneously inspiring other interpretations in differently instructed contemporaries. The Japanese were declared to have abandoned all preparations for an advance upon Mukden, and Kuropatkin was concentrating for an offensive movement. His next stand, whether "offensive defensive," or otherwise, would evidently be south of the old Manchu capital.

There was one point which afforded a basis of substantial agreement in the medley of expert opinion that ensued. Kuropatkin had to hold on to Mukden until the last possible moment. Whatever he might be doing or omitting, there was no doubt on that head in the expert mind. The London *Standard* put the psychology of Kuropatkin thus:

"Nothing less than absolute necessity would induce Kuropatkin to evacuate Mukden without making his enemies pay as dearly as possible for possession of the city. If war could be conducted with an exclusive regard to military principles, it might, perhaps, be the wiser course to fall back to Tieling. But no general, in a struggle where great national interests are at stake, has ever been able to disregard political considerations. Even on purely military grounds, it would be well to show the Japanese that their success at Liao-Yang has yet to shake the nerve of the Russian army. When the importance attached to Mukden by the Chinese, and the disastrous moral effect which would be produced if it were surrendered without a blow, are taken into account, the reasons for standing acquire overwhelming weight. It is possible, of course, that Kuropatkin may make a show of giving battle to the last moment, and then fall back when the Japanese attack is developed. But in that case he would tacitly confess that he is conscious of inferiority, and the Russians would be proved unable to maintain an equal struggle with the Japanese during the present campaign."

On the continent of Europe, expert opinion was, on the whole, inclined to expect Kuropatkin's retirement to Tieling after a resistance of no very serious kind. "It is therefore probable," declared the French military organ, *Armée et Marine* (Paris), "that before long there will be another formidable shock between the two antagonists, as a result of which the Russians will methodically retire behind their defenses at Tieling, while Marshal Oyama will solidly establish his winter quarters at Mukden and will establish, facing the Russians, a powerful defensive screen destined to protect the political and military organization of the huge piece of Manchuria that his soldiers conquered by fierce fighting, and which will not be given up without armed intervention of the Powers." The organ of the German general staff, the *Militär Wochenblatt* (Berlin), was less positive. "It is still doubtful," it said on the eve of the fighting, "whether Kuropatkin will accept a new battle at Mukden or wait until he reaches Tieling." But the military expert of the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) was strongly inclined to the view that there would be a battle at Mukden, which, he thought, must result in a decisive blow to Kuropatkin, unless that commander modified his conception of the defensive radically. Kuropatkin, thinks this authority, does not, in spite of all the praise he has received, really understand defensive strategy and tactics at all. He can not control a rear guard, and unless he speedily learns from experience, this fact may cost Russia dear. He has shown repeatedly, we are further told, that he can not meet a flanking movement with the necessary energy and quickness of resource. Kuropatkin's defensive, in a word, is too "passive":

"Any position, no matter how widely it may be extended, can always be outflanked provided the defender remains passive. This blunder has hitherto been manifest everywhere throughout the Russian defensive, as well in the strategical sense as in the tactical. Isolated assaults in the final moments of the crisis of battle are meaningless as regards the great whole of the operation. They reveal courage, self-sacrifice on the part of individual corps, in the most brilliant light, but they cast a shadow upon the military leadership, which is inadequate to orderly conduct and completion of the battle. As Kuropatkin did not, on the Taitse, find a position meeting all his requirements and bringing him victory, he will seek in vain for such a position on the Hun River, the Tschai River, and the Tsin River if he fails to hit upon the one successful method of getting the benefit of it—active defense. This consists in occupation of the positions chosen with the absolutely indispensable number of troops, and in holding in readiness the entire force thus deployed, so that the latter may be advanced to the counter attack wherever the enemy is making preparations to assault or to outflank, preparations which must, of course, be at once discovered and reported by the cavalry. By this method of defense—however small, comparatively, the front may be in extent—command is retained of the widest possible area within which the flanks and the line of retreat may be jeopardized. A condition precedent to active defense is eligibility of the ground."

But for the most elaborate consideration of Kuropatkin's tactical and strategical embarrassments prior to his stand of last week we are indebted to the military expert of the Paris *Temps*:

"Is Kuropatkin disposed to brave the hazards of a great encounter, and will he give the signal for it by making a stand below Mukden?

"Certain military experts advise him not to do it and to continue to retire toward the north, luring the Japanese in his rear. They extol retrograde warfare, the Scythian tactics which, in 1812, availed Kutusoff against Napoleon. This reminder suggests itself in a particular manner just now, in accordance with a vague resemblance which is thought to be observed between the battle of Liao-Yang and that of Borodino, and also by this fortuitous circumstance that after an interval of ninety-two years the second falls, like the first, on the fateful day of September 4.

"Notwithstanding this detail, to which importance could be ascribed only by yielding to a spirit of superstition, the military situation of the Russians in 1904 calls for other strategical measures than those which were in vogue in 1812. Then the absence of roads and the distance to be traversed were, for Napoleon's Grand Army, causes of weakness so great that, upon penetrating to the heart of Russia, it was inevitably destined to perish there. But the Japanese, by advancing into Manchuria, are not sensibly weakening themselves. They have at their disposal there, for their supplies, the railway which Russia herself took care to construct along their line of communication.

"Kutusoff, beaten at Borodino, was right in abandoning Moscow to the French, since in sacrificing the city he abandoned them to famine and death. But Kuropatkin could not evacuate Mukden without inflicting a serious reverse upon himself. He would accentuate by this act his first want of success, the significance of which is still undetermined at the present time and the importance of which must increase in proportion to the time he allows to elapse before getting his revenge. He would have the appearance of abandoning Port Arthur. He would render more difficult, for the future, his return to Liao-Yang, where the Japanese are beginning to fortify. Finally, Mukden is a political trophy of which he knows the full value, and which he could not abandon without defending to the last.

"It is the old Manchu capital. If Peking is to-day the administrative center of the Chinese Empire, Mukden is its legendary and traditional center. There was the cradle of the reigning dynasty.

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There repose, in the sacred tombs, the remains of the departed sovereigns. The manifesto in which the Mikado expressed the hope that those tombs would soon be guarded by Japanese soldiers has not been forgotten. These words, already several months old, were not, perhaps, uttered casually. Perhaps they veiled a secret understanding, the evidences of which may be seen in the eagerness of Chinese functionaries to defer to the wishes of the Japanese, in the haste which the latter display to restore in Manchuria the Chinese administration, reserving to themselves the organization of primary education, finally, in the equivocal attitude of the Jan-joon of Mukden, of whom the Russians complain that they find him, for some time, particularly retiring and recalcitrant. If this understanding exists, the evacuation of Mukden might render it effective and patent. Hence all comparison with the events of 1812 becomes, for the Russians, ironical and unfortunate. This time it is they who find themselves in the position in which the French were placed at the autumn of that fatal year. Having entered ill-advisedly into Mukden, that Chinese Moscow, they fall back, upon the commencement of winter, along an immense and precarious line of communication, and, expelled from southern Manchuria by the Japanese unaided, they run the risk of seeing themselves expelled from northern Manchuria by a combination of Japanese and Chinese.

"A great battle may put a speedy end to this exodus and reestablish at a blow the whole aspect of affairs. It is a new move to make. It is the more serious, once again, in that it follows upon an unfortunate event and that a second want of success may deal a definitive blow to Russian prestige in the Far East. Prudence, accordingly, advises here to weigh with a special care the chances for and the chances against. The elements of this examination are found in considerations relative to the effective forces and in considerations relative to the choice of position.

"From the point of view of the effectives, the situation of the Russian commander seems established by the imminent arrival of the sixth Siberian corps, half of which is already at Mukden, while the rest will be detrained about the 3d of the present month. That date past, he could rely only upon the eighth corps from Europe, which has still to prepare for the imperial reviews at Kishineff and Odessa and which will not be available in the Far East for another fifty days. On the other hand, some twelve days are estimated to be the time necessary for the Japanese to overcome the resistance of the Russian outposts and to effect the forward movements which would bring them into the plains of Mukden early in October.

"It is, therefore, approximately about this period that the great encounter would take place. The battle would be fought along the banks of the Hun-ho. The Russians, resting on the river and covering their line of communications, would there resist in front the main Japanese attacks and in flank the secondary attacks directed either from the mountains, or from the Liao River and Chinese territory.

"This position is not splendid. It might even be regarded as one of the most mediocre. By fighting south of the river, Kuropatkin would have an obstacle behind him and would run the risk of compromising his retreat. Should he establish himself on the river itself? He would paralyze himself there and would moreover expose himself to being turned, as he very nearly was on the Taitse River.

"All these reasons are not propitious in determining the choice of the Russian general in favor of Mukden. As, on the other hand, he retains control of his own movements, and as in his defensive he fully disposes of the initiative which Marshal Oyama has not yet succeeded in taking from him, it may be that he will adopt the alternative of offering at Mukden only a semblance of resistance, and that he will prefer to go and await the Japanese at Tieling."

The question of motive, in Kuropatkin's case, was otherwise put by the military expert of the London *Times*:

"If, as seems possible, Kuropatkin may yet receive the command of the two armies of Manchuria if he can score a victory, knowledge of the fact would not incline him to inaction, while the feeling in the army itself is not a matter to which he can close his eyes. At a recent banquet at Mukden, following a presentation of colors to certain regiments, General Baron Stackelberg drank to the health of General Kuropatkin, who was present, and coupled with it a toast 'to the march on Liau-Yang.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MUTUAL HATREDS OF THE RUSSIAN GENERALS.

IT seems characteristic of a Russian military reputation to sprout like the banyan at home without inspiring a suspicion of its existence in the press of the rest of Europe. Those unsympathetic interpreters of Muscovite militarism, the newspapers of Vienna, would have us believe that the solution of this autocratic riddle depends upon who hates whom. By collating the several hypotheses of the *Neue Freie Presse*, the *Reichswehr*, the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, and the *Fremdenblatt*, for instance, there results the impression that Alexeieff hates Kuropatkin, Kuropatkin hates Sakaroff, the Minister of War, Gripenberg hates Kuropatkin, and Stoessel hates Alexeieff. Such details, even if they be accurate—and the French press insists that Kuropatkin hates not Sakaroff but Zilinsky—may seem of no great consequence to the lay mind. In reality, as we learn from the *Neue Freie Presse* itself, they constitute not only a key to the reign of Nicholas II., but a commentary on the strategy of the Russo-Japanese campaign. Once it has been ascertained precisely whom a military genius hates, it is possible to determine with what grand ducal clique he affiliates. If we find that he affiliates with the "old" St. Petersburg court party, his appointment to high command means a coming abandonment of the "Kuropatkin plan." This is the point of view from which the appointment of General Gripenberg to the command of the second Manchurian army is to be regarded.

The general is said to contemplate taking the field early next year with an army of from 150,000 to 200,000 men. How little known he is to western Europe may be inferred from the London *Standard's* statement that he is a German Protestant from Livonia, whereas the London *News* tells us that he is a Finn, basing certain poetical reflections upon the fact. He owes his appointment to the Grand Duke Vladimir, according to the *Echo de Paris*, and therefore he must hate Kuropatkin. But the *Figaro* (Paris) tells us that he and Kuropatkin are warm friends. In any event, according to the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), a grand duke will be sent out to the Far East as supreme overlord to keep the peace. His services in such a capacity are much needed, declares the military *Reichswehr*, which thus outlines the anomalies of the mutual antipathy between Alexeieff and Kuropatkin:

"The exotic war in the Far East has again brought forth a phenomenon unique of its kind in military history. Admiral Ievgeny Ivanovitch Alexeieff retains supreme command over the forces of Russia in the Far East, that is to say, over the two Manchurian armies and the Ussuri army, and may thus be regarded as the first naval officer of all time to be entrusted with the supreme control, in the capacity of commander-in-chief, over three armies. One instinctively turns to the past of this admiral, which may explain how it is possible for the conduct of a land war of vast dimensions to be entrusted to a naval officer. Alexeieff graduated from the corps of St. Petersburg naval cadets, made two circumnavigations of the globe, was four years naval attaché in Paris, and subsequently commanded a cruiser, a small fleet in east Asiatic waters and a squadron of maneuver before he was made ruler of the Kwang-Tung region in 1899 and viceroy in the Far East in August, 1903.

"From this half-political, half-naval career one can not, with the best will in the world, surmise what can have even incidentally recommended his employment as commander-in-chief of the land forces. But even the organization of the headquarters staff of this commander-in-chief and admiral is little in keeping with the customary organization of such a supreme authority. Thus Lieutenant-General Zilinsky, billeted as chief of general staff to Alexeieff, is not, in the matter of past service or experience, superior to his equal in age, Lieutenant-General Victorovitch Sakaroff, who acts as chief of general staff in Kuropatkin's subordinate military command. Rather is the superiority on the side of the latter, who has acted as commander of a corps and of a division. There is lacking any reason to behold in Zilinsky, with all respect for his military talents, a man capable of assisting in the capacity of a Moltke, so to speak, at the side of the commander-in-chief-admiral in the supreme conduct of the land war. We are therefore confronted by a riddle, by

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the inexplicable fact that the post of commander-in-chief on land seems to have been entrusted to a naval officer within whose province it has never come to make a first-hand, expert study of the operations of a land war independent of naval operations, or of the conduct of a large army.

"Admiral Alexeieff bears also the title of an administrative ruler and enjoys, so far as the political administration is concerned, such independence that he has, not without justice, been styled a viceroy in the Far East. As long as the Russian fleet in the Far East still possessed any considerable freedom of action and the naval operations remained in the foreground, it seemed perfectly proper to entrust supreme command of the fighting forces in the Far East to the viceroy-admiral—all the more, since the land forces consisted only of two or three corps which were scattered over the vast expanse of the theater of war. It will be remembered that during this initial phase of the operations, the telegraphed reports from the front were signed always by Admiral Alexeieff or his chief of general staff Zilinsky, already named, or by his quartermaster-general, Major Flug. But as the land operations developed and as the organization of the first Manchurian army under Kuropatkin progressed, the telegraphed reports from the front were sent directly to the Czar or to the headquarters staff in St. Petersburg and were signed only by Kuropatkin or by his chief of staff, Lieutenant-General Sakaroff. In the channel of communication there was thus manifested an avoidance of the commander-in-chief, a direct connection between Kuropatkin's army headquarters and the Czar, the headquarters staff or the Ministry of War. This produced an unfavorable impression and would have been inexplicable if Admiral Alexeieff were in fact responsible for the supreme conduct of the operations in the Far East as a whole. Herein, however, lies the solution of the riddle already mentioned. The threads of the supreme command are not really concentrated in the hands of Alexeieff, nominally commander-in-chief, but, passing around him, they center in St. Petersburg, where the real conduct of the war is to be looked for."

The statement contained in the last sentence seems to reflect the general impression made upon the organs of western Europe by the appointment of General Gripenberg. The grand dukes, that is to say, mean to conduct the war from St. Petersburg. The *Echo de Paris*, which ever since the Czar's mother lost influence, has succeeded the Paris *Figaro* as the purveyor of inside information regarding the affairs of the Russian court, declares that "chaos" prevails among the grand dukes regarding the conduct of the campaign. That is why, asserts the *Neue Freie Press*, there is neither method nor coherence in Kuropatkin's recent proceedings at the front. It analyzes his movements since the battle at Liao-Yang, and asserts that they can not be reconciled with any consistent theory of military operations. It deals with Admiral Alexeieff in the following trenchant style:

"The whispers of the recall of Viceroy Alexeieff from the Far East seem to be condensing into a fact that looms directly ahead. The admiral appears to have been summoned to St. Petersburg 'to hear the word of the Emperor,' and it is said he is not to go back. But even if he is to be entrusted with the continuance of the viceroyalty in the Far East, his absence from Harbin must last for from six to eight weeks, so that upon his return to the scene of his former but little praiseworthy activities, he must find many things changed. Admiral Alexeieff was named viceroy of Russia in East Asia in August of last year, and he can not be denied the credit for having brought about many a misfortune in the slightly more than a year of his official activity. As the representative, under the highest protection, of the old St. Petersburg court party, this *alter ego* of the Czar in the Far East has done more for his party than for Russia. All the military and diplomatic errors and oversights that have been occasioned in the Far East must be set down to his account. Inadequate preparation for war and at the same time provocation of armed conflict with Japan to such an extent that he allowed the conciliatory communications of the St. Petersburg Government, intended for Tokyo, to lie in his desk at Port Arthur, thus strengthening the suspicions of the Japanese as to the intentions of Russia, must be laid at his door, as well as the carelessness with which he permitted the night attack of the Japanese torpedo flotilla upon the Russian fleet sunk in slumber before Port Arthur. This successful assault is the source of all the subsequent defeats of the Russians, for with the loss of command of the sea in the Far East ended the possibility of obstructing, or at least limiting the freedom of movement of the Japanese in the transport of troops over the water. Not until after the departure of Alexeieff from Port Arthur were troops, ammunition, and food supplies brought to this fortress, and only then were the necessary supplementary fortifications constructed. The viceroy had prepared for nothing and if, nevertheless, Port Arthur, under the command of the energetic and capable General Stoessel, has made so heroic and unexpectedly long a resistance, Alexeieff has no share of credit in it.

"Furthermore, the admiral, who may be a capable naval officer but who is a poor general, sowed the seed of Kuropatkin's mishaps in the Manchurian theater of operations, for Stackelberg's attempt to put an end to the siege, an attempt which collapsed on June 15 at Wafangku, was peculiarly the work of the viceroy and of the old St. Petersburg court party. How many brave soldiers had to lose their lives in repairing Alexeieff's blunder and in extricating Stackelberg, who had already been given up for lost! Finally, it must be ascribed to Alexeieff that Kuropatkin, notwithstanding that there were sufficient troops in the Far East, had to confront the Japanese at Liao-Yang with insufficient forces, for the viceroy seems to have held back large numbers of troops to assure his own personal safety in Harbin. In any case, he did prevent Linevitch's corps at Vladivostok, where it was leading a peaceful existence, from hurrying to the main army. The list of Alexeieff's faults and failures is far from exhausted with these, and generals as well as officers of the Russian army in Manchuria will breathe freely when they learn that the viceroy with the unlucky hand is recalled."

Alexeieff, however, has on his side too many grand dukes for his disgrace even to be considered, in the opinion of certain Paris papers. If recalled, it will be simply to receive further honors. Kuropatkin is said to be the doomed man, while of Gripenberg the Paris *Gaulois*, Russia's stanch friend, prints this:

"General Gripenberg, commander-in-chief of the second army of Manchuria, is one of the most eminent personalities of the high Russian command, and the nomination that places him in the first rank fully consecrates a career already very splendid and which warrants the hopes of his friends—for General Gripenberg has many of them. Public opinion has long since ranked him as one of the master minds of the art of war, as one having all the qualities which characterize great captains great leaders of men, and which, for that very reason, permit his native land to found upon him, in the hour of agony and peril, hopes of the most justifiable kind.

"Like almost all the generals of the present Russian army, Gripenberg, who is now sixty-six, is a knight of the Cross of St. George, received by him in the campaign of Turkestan in 1867 and 1868.

"The new commander-in-chief of the army of Manchuria likewise took part, as a colonel of the regiment of Moscow of the guard, in that heroic and superb Russo-Turkish campaign which remains forever a model of courage, a school of military heroism, the brilliant examples of which are revived in the exploits of their descendants. It was in the course of the war of 1877 that he was made general. Later he filled various important posts in the army. But it is more particularly as a tactician, as a strategist, and as an administrator combined that General Gripenberg has rapidly won a great and a merited reputation.

"He is to-day, beyond doubt, one of the past masters of Russian military science, one of those whose opinion is law and whose technical capacity is no longer disputed by any one. His experience as a military instructor of the troops is incomparable. It is equaled only by the lofty moral authority he wields over the minds of his subordinates. General Gripenberg is loved and respected by all. He has a wonderful acquaintancee with the psychology of the Russian soldier, and has always known how to have himself obeyed without losing the affection of the very ones against whom the severe exigencies of discipline oblige him at times to take measures. To say everything in a word, the new commander-in-chief of this second Russian army is a wholly superior man.

"The brilliant results obtained by his administration of the military district of Vilna, the last post he filled, suffice, moreover, to attest fully his merit, which is of the highest order. It must not be forgotten, indeed, that the commander of this Lithuanian region, adjacent to Germany and of such great strategic importance,

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like that of Kieff, has always been a sort of touchstone to test the professional capacity of him who assumes responsibility for it. General Gripenberg succeeded there so brilliantly that we may rest assured of the signal services which this eminent leader is about to render the cause of his country, already maintained by him at different times on the field of battle."

Nor is he seriously involved in the mutual hatreds of the Russian generals, suspects the London *Standard*, which warns us:

"If we could trust all the gossip which comes from St. Petersburg through Paris, it would be safe to infer that the Japanese will be materially helped by divisions in the Russian command, rivalries among the generals, and intrigues against Kuropatkin. The appointment of the veteran Dragomiroff as generalissimo is openly discussed, and this rumor is counterbalanced by another, which tells us that the place will be taken by the Grand Duke Nicholas. If an appointment of this kind is made, it will be Admiral Alexeieff who is superseded. General Kuropatkin would still retain the command of his army, tho the post would be unpleasant in the last degree if he were to be supervised by General Dragomiroff, who parades a personal dislike for him with small regard for decency. The supposed incompatibilities between Generals Kuropatkin and Gripenberg are made the text for much edifying guesswork."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRENCH DISCOURAGEMENT OF MR. ROOSEVELT'S PEACE CONFERENCE.

IT is not altogether apparent to the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* whether Mr. Roosevelt is taking the initiative in the constitution of a fresh peace conference of the Powers as "a kind of sequel" to that of The Hague some five years ago, or whether it is "a different kind of congress." Whichever it be, asserts this authority, who speaks from the resources of a thorough knowledge of diplomatic opinion in the French capital, Mr. Roosevelt's project will attain the proportions of a perfunctory success only. To quote:

"The idea will at the present moment scarcely excite popular enthusiasm or meet with anything but a *succès d'estime* for the distinguished President of the United States on the part of foreign governments. If any such suggestion comes before the war is over, the belligerents might see in it disguised mediation. If, on the other hand, it is only put forward after the war is over, it would probably lead to little more than pious aspirations, such as those that figured so prominently at the last peace conference. On that occasion international arbitration received a powerful impetus and the machinery for its application was amply provided. That is the best, if not the only, practical result it has had as yet. But the time would scarcely seem to have come for another gathering of the kind."

The absence of anything that could be called a "glow of feeling" in France favorable to Mr. Roosevelt's design of summoning another peace conference seems to the London *Statist* to be founded on "a just appreciation of the facts of the situation," while the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) even reads this country a lecture:

"In any event, there is reason for congratulation that these peaceful dispositions should manifest themselves in America, and especially that it should be Mr. Roosevelt who makes himself their champion. For a long time the partizans of peace in militarized Europe had pointed out, as an example to the Old World, the peaceful American democracy, despising military glory and the spirit of conquest. Now, so great a change seems to have been produced in the spirit of the Americans that it could be asked whether the New World is not about to fall into the errors of old Europe. Imperialism had appeared, and, in its wake, war and militarism. The United States had planted its flag as far as the Philippines by passing through Hawaii. Not only the big-headed and conquering fever had taken possession of the United States, but its very manner of practising diplomacy seemed capable of becoming an element of disturbance. The United States made use of it toward other Powers with a lack of self-restraint in comparison with which what has been called the new diplomacy seemed almost an old game. On the other hand, Mr. Roosevelt had appeared as the most imperialist of American statesmen. It is therefore matter for congratulation to hear him speak now, to see him act, in favor of peace and arbitration. It is to be hoped that the international policy of the United States will always be inspired by these principles. Otherwise one would be obliged to conclude that the Americans only reserve peace, through the medium of arbitration, for others."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

NOTICE TO YOUNGHUSBAND.—"So far as China and Tibet are concerned," says a writer in the Moscow *Viedomosti*, "and above all so far as Russia is concerned, the treaty negotiated by Colonel Younghusband is good for nothing."

THIS SOUNDS FAMILIAR.—"It is the private opinion of Japanese officials in London, who have never shared the premature anticipations of the public," says the London *Saturday Review*, "that Port Arthur will not hold out more than a fortnight longer."

THE BALTIC SQUADRON AND THE JAPANESE FLEET.

THE SECOND PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Name.	Displacement.	I. H. P.	Nominal Speed.	Gun Protection.	Weight of Broadside Fire.
Battle-ships—	Tons.		Knots.	Inches.	Pounds.
Kniaz Suaroff, Alexander III, Borodino, Orel	13,516	16,800	18.0	11.6	4,426
Ossliabia	12,674	14,500	19.0	10.5	2,672
Sissoi Veliky	8,880	8,500	16.0	12.5	3,186
Navarin	9,476	9,000	16.0	12.5	3,404
Armored Cruisers—					
Dmitri Donskoi	5,893	7,000	15.0	12 2	444
Admiral Nakhimoff	8,503	9,000	19.0	6.0	944
Protected Cruisers—					
Oleg	6,675	19,500	23 0	4.0	872
Aurora	6,630	11,600	20.0	4.5	632
Svietlana	3,828	8,500	20.0	4.0	476
Almaz	3,285	7,500	19.0	..	184
Jemtchug, Izumrud	3,200	17,000	24.0	..	184

"A well-found and adequately equipped squadron efficiently officered and manned, and for which proper provision for the replenishment of its bunkers had been made in advance," says the London *Times*, from which these tables are copied, "might have a reasonable chance of reaching Vladivostok and entering that harbor even in the winter. This is assuming that there would be no opposition offered by the enemy. But there is no evidence to show that the force at Revel is such a squadron, and neither our knowledge of the methods in Russian dockyards nor the performances of the navy since the war began convince us that it is in process of being made such a squadron."

JAPANESE FLEET.

Name.	Displacement.	I. H. P.	Nominal Speed.	Gun Protection.	Weight of Broadside Fire.
Battle-ships—	Tons.		Knots.	Inches.	Pounds.
Asahi, Shikishima, Mikasa	15,000	15,000	18.0	14.6	4,232
Yashima, Fuji	12,300	13,000	18.0	14.6	4,005
Armored Cruisers—					
Tokiwa, Asama	9,750	18,000	21.5	6.6	1,779
Yakumo	9,850	16,000	20.0	6.6	1,679
Azuma	9,436	17,000	21.0	6.6	1,679
Idzumo, Iwate	9,800	15,000	24.7	6.6	1,779
Kasuga	7,583	14,000	20.0	6.6	1,686
Nisshin	7,583	14,000	20.0	6.6	1,606
Protected Cruisers—					
Takasago	4,300	15,500	24.0	4.7	804
Kasagi, Chitose	4,784	15,500	22.5	4.5	804
Itsukushima, Hashidate, Matsushima, Naniwa	4,277	5,400	16.7	11.4	1,260
Takichiho	3,727	7,120	17.3	..	1,200
Akitsushima	3,150	8,400	19.0	..	380
Nitaka, Tsushima	3,420	9,500	20.0	..	466
Suma, Akashi	2,700	8,500	20.0	..	335
Idzumi	3,000	6,000	18.0	..	335

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A HUMOROUS SKETCH AND AN INDIAN SUMMER IDYL.

NEW SAMARIA. By S. Weir Mitchell. Cloth, 168 pp. Price, $1.25. J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE two short stories of which this volume is composed are very entertaining, and coming from the hand of Weir Mitchell are, of course, very well done; but they will add no new spray to the literary laurels of the author, who, in "Hugh Wynne," probably came nearer than anybody else has yet come to producing that elusive thing, "The Great American Novel."

"New Samaria" is a deliciously humorous account of a New York multimillionaire who went West, and, having lost his money and his letters of identification, was forced to live the life of a tramp for several days. There is in the story a multitude of amusing incidents that follow each other with alluring rapidity, and all enriched and flavored with various keen but kindly thrusts at some of the weaknesses of American character and customs. How the unfortunate hero of the story found himself wrongfully charged with being a drunken horse-thief; his vain attempts to induce the telegraph-operator and the bank cashier to send a message to his New York partner asking for ten thousand dollars; how he accidentally burned the village church and fled to take up his abode in "Hay-field Inn"; how he was befriended by a beggar to whom he had once scornfully refused to give alms; how he finally received his ten thousand, and heaped coals of fire upon the heads of the new "Samaritans" by making liberal presents, and many other amusing incidents, form a truly delightful bit of comedy.

S. WEIR MITCHELL.

If "The Summer of St. Martin," the second story in the book, is, as the publishers describe it, "the best love-tale Dr. Mitchell ever wrote," it is fortunate for him that his literary reputation does not rest upon this form of the art. It is exquisitely done, but the *motif* of the story comes dangerously near being mawkishly sentimental. A man of seventy years, "who feels himself to be once more in the genial summer of productive life," sits dreaming of the lost love of his youth. A girl of twenty comes upon the scene. Her eyes are the color of violets and her hair "the gold and yellow of the buckwheat stubble" at their feet. The young lady has been disappointed in the manner of wooing used by her various suitors, and, being an ardent admirer of the old gentleman, she asks him to show her how he "made love" when he was twenty-five. The old man is of course very willing to oblige the girl, and upon an improvised rustic stage, with only the trees for spectators, the two enact a very realistic love-scene. The ridiculousness of the situation is accentuated by an inane picture which represents the old man sitting upon his coat, upon the ground, in front of the girl, holding her hands. And when the curtain of night falls upon the scene, the two betake themselves homeward "through the gloom of the darkened wood-ways."

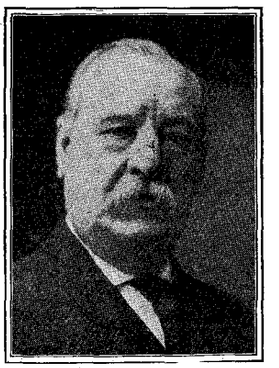
AN ACCOUNT OF HIS STEWARDSHIP.

PRESIDENTIAL PROBLEMS. By Grover Cleveland. Cloth, 281 pp. Price, $1.80 net. The Century Company.

WITHOUT counting the still-continuing struggle for tariff-reform, there were four memorable contests during the two Administrations of President Cleveland worthy of record, and of these, as closed incidents, it is eminently fitting that he who was in each instance both author and protagonist should also be historian. They were: the removal in 1885-86 of a large number of Republican postmasters and other government officials on the charge of "offensive partizanship"; the calling out in 1894 of national troops for the suppression of the so-called "Chicago" railroad strike; the various bond issues in 1894, 1895, and 1896, for the replenishing of the gold reserve; and the intervention of our Government in 1895 as a self-constituted arbiter in the boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain, which for fifty years had been a menace to the Monroe Doctrine.

It is with becoming modesty and dignified reserve that the ex-President discusses these important events. Tho Mr. Cleveland has taken the rhetorical form of the essay for his papers, they really constitute an apologia for his administrative acts, an account and a justification of his stewardship in the high office of President of the United States. As if the dignity of his position were always in mind, he writes in a broad and generous spirit and with a certain elevation of style which commend the volume to all whose patriotism is above partizanship, and which will form a leading factor with future generations in determining his rank as a statesman.

It must not be thought, however, that the papers are devoid of personal purpose. Thus the first article, "The Independence of the Executive," while it sets forth in an essay-like introduction the constitutional metes and bounds of Presidential power, develops very quickly and cleverly into a justification of his own compromise with the principle of civil-service reform, for the enforcement of which he had received the suffrage of the independent Republicans. How he successfully fought the Republican Senators, sturdily declining to be put in the hole—the trespass upon the Senate's prerogative—that had been dug for President Johnson and reopened for himself, and how, when they saw their trap futile, his opponents joined with him in sealing permanently the intended political sepulcher, is a story which the ex-President takes evident relish in narrating.



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GROVER CLEVELAND.

In his second paper, "The Government in the Chicago Strike of 1894," Mr. Cleveland is not so effective. His dismissal as demagogy of the protest of his opponent, who in this case was the governor of Illinois, is altogether too summary.

Unprejudiced readers can not fail to be impressed by the evident sincerity and courage of ex-President Cleveland in the matter of "The Bond Issues," the subject of his third paper. He may have been mistaken in his opinion that the depletion of the gold reserve under the operation of the endless chain of draining greenbacks justified an heroic remedy, even the "issue of bonds in a time of peace"; but he certainly acted in the matter with all the conservatism and caution consonant with a speedy accomplishment of his purpose.

The last paper, "The Venezuelan Boundary Controversy," is entirely free from personal bias. In it Mr. Cleveland assumes a high and bold position, but he is neither wantonly aggressive nor vainglorious. It is a demonstration in facts, in logic, in ethics, as carefully wrought out as a proposition in Euclid.

THREE-QUARTERS RUDYARD, ONE-QUARTER KIPLING.

TRAFFICS AND DISCOVERIES. By Rudyard Kipling. Cloth, 363 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

EVERYBODY recognizes in Mr. Rudyard Kipling two natures, and consequently two writers. There is the cock-sure, cock-a-hoop journalist of keen observation and provincial patriotism; one might call him Rudyard. This Mr. Hyde had his Dr. Jekyll in a symbolic artist, who knows how in a few words to open up the vistas of the unseen world, and suggest the yearning and higher aspirations of Anglo-Saxondom. This is the real Kipling, or, perhaps we should say, the Higher Kipling. How Rudyard must at times jeer at Kipling, and Kipling feel mournful about Rudyard! Both sides of Mr. Kipling's work are represented in his latest production, tho on the whole there is more Rudyard than Kipling. Our author has become enamored of a new toy of his, which he names Pyecroft, who is not distantly related to the "Brugglesmith" of old, except that he has a copious command of engineering technology. It is possible that Pyecroft may be found amusing to the frequenters of engine-rooms of men-of-war, and no one can doubt the phonographic accuracy with which his talk is reproduced; but his pranks strike us as wearisome, and we are hopeful that we have seen the last of him. The other side of Kipling is represented in this volume by the enigmatic "They," which has attracted so much notice, and a replica of "The Finest Story of the World," here entitled "Wireless." This latter supposes the soul of Keats to revisit the world in the person of a consumptive druggist's assistant, to whom some of Keats's best lines come back by a process of anamnesis. The touch of mysticism in these two stories is quite a relief after the technical terms of Pyecroft, and even after the dream of an army which Mr. Kipling has at last got off his mind. He has had this nightmare ever since he first drew the immortal Mulvaney. Frankly speaking, we prefer Mulvaney to Pyecroft, and can not but think that Mr. Kipling in the present vol-

RUDYARD KIPLING.

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ume has declined from his high estate in devoting so much attention to the marine engineer. The portrait may be accurate, but the original is not attractive. These various "discoveries" are prefixed in each case by a set of verses of the cryptic type Mr. Kipling's later muse has familiarized us with. They are printed in small type; they deserve it.

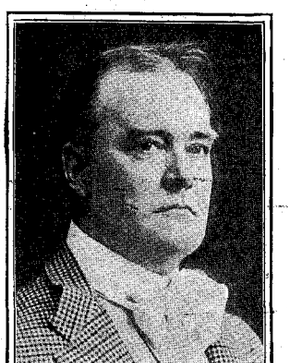
One sketch, however, tho produced by the Rudyard side of Mr. Kipling, deserves special attention from the American public because in it the author has shown that marvelous capacity of his for reproducing the very accent of different classes of men. It is the first story in the book, and gives an account in his own words of adventures of an American inventor of a quick-firing gun, who had just passed in his lot with the Boers and thus became "The Captive." He is in many ways the typical American, as Mr. Kipling conceives him to be, full of snap and hustle, avid for the novel, utterly wanting in reverence, contemptuous of the slow-moving British brain, and yet appreciative of British grit. One could almost perjure oneself that the incident really occurred, and that Mr. Zigler's talk is merely a stenographic report.

And yet, within a few pages, Kipling reproduces with equal accuracy the impression made by the same war upon a Sikh orderly of a British officer, who sees the scene through Indian spectacles, and expresses his feelings in pure Asiatic. It is such *tours de force* which make one revise one's impression as to the two natures wrapped up in this book. After all, it is the work of one Rudyard Kipling, that unique phenomenon in English letters; but this book does not show him at his best in either of his two aspects.

LOVE GARNISHED WITH POLITICS.

THE PRESIDENT. By Alfred Henry Lewis. Cloth, 514 pp. Price, $1.50. A. S. Barnes & Co.

MR. LEWIS is fond of the strenuous and dearly loves the fierce light that beats upon an office. Politics is a familiar thing to him. If he has never played the game he has been an astute observer of it and knows well its "openings" and "defenses." Mr. Lewis, before his graduation into a novelist, was a newspaper man and had a post in Washington. So he has had every opportunity to study National politics in their home. "The President," however, is a love-story, and Senator Patrick Henry Hanway's bold reach for the highest honor in the land is only a side issue. His pretty niece tripped down the stairway in the Waldorf-Astoria one evening, and tripped literally, since the high heel of her French shoe caught, and she was tobogganed into the saving arms of Mr. Richard Storms, a paragon of a man with every quality that could content their possessor, or appeal to an onlooker. Even the short and privileged time during which Richard held the young thing clasped to his brawny chest was enough to have her face fit "into his heart like a picture into its frame," and the rest of the book is due to this episode.



ALFRED HENRY LEWIS.

Richard is a Monte Christo, and to quote Mr. Lewis's description of his physical appearance will show what a well put-together fellow he was, and at the same time afford a worthy specimen of Mr. Lewis's style—a rugged and trenchant one:

"As Richard stood erect, shoulders as wide as a viking's chest, arched like the deck of a whaleback, he might have been a model of the Farnese Hercules, if that demigod were slimmed down by training and ten years off his age. . . . Richard's arms, muscled to the wrists and as long as a Pict's, would have been out of drawing from standpoints of ancient art. One must rescue Richard's head: it was not that nubbin of a head which goes with the Farnese one. Moreover, it showed wisest balance from base to brow; with the face free of beard and mustache, while the yellow hair owned no taint of curl—altogether an American head on Farnese shoulders refined."

"The President" is a realistic story with sentiment and melodrama to sweeten and stiffen it. Mr. Lewis is sarcastic in his expression of views, and goes out of his way occasionally to attain originality and force. For instance: "A grizzly, whether in fact or hyperbole, is no one good to meet." There is nothing to recommend that sort of thing, unless mere oddity be rated a virtue.

Altho "The President" is primarily a love-story, its principal force lies in its politics. Mr. Lewis may or may not present a true picture of this field of human endeavor at the national capital, but he sets forth a vivid circumstantial and conviction-breeding one. Senator Hanway is not a victim to pure patriotism; in fact, he makes everything subserve to his own selfish ends. "In one shape or another, and whether by promise or actual present production, money was his one great tool." A patriot can not feel too much joy in the treatment given of politics and politicians, for Mr. Lewis shows them up rather scurvily. There are all sorts of deals set forth, including one originating with a Count Storri, a very shady Russian, whose enterprise was "so vast that it proposed to set out the world like a mighty pan of milk, and skim the cream from two hemispheres."

Richard Storms, the paragon of strenuous virtues, makes monkeys of them all; but as his lady fair is daughter and niece of the two leading conspirators, he lets them off easily. Despite Mr. Lewis's contained and graphic delineation of men and things, and with all his cognizance of the springs of human action, especially in politicians, he is not signally inventive, nor does he create character. Richard is well known in fiction, and Dorothy is a conventional young lady and not much at that.

A BREEZY TRAVELER.

A YANKEE ON THE YANGTZE. Being a narrative of a journey from Shanghai through the Central Kingdom to Burma. By William Edgar Geil. Cloth, 315 pp. Price, $1.50. A. C. Armstrong & Son.

"THERE is no difficulty in the world that can not be overcome by the man who hustles" is a Chinese proverb quoted by the author over his first chapter. He evidently is not only a hustler, but a born traveler, who can eat what food he meets with (he confesses to having once eaten cat), can cheerfully endure the hardships which would make the navigation of the Yangtze a misery to some men, can appreciate what he finds good in the human nature of strange peoples, and is, moreover, an accomplished photographer. Indeed to his full-paged photographs, of which there are one hundred reproductions, the reader must look for most of the description of places and people. The main part of his book is taken up with an account of his personal experiences, and his liveliest touches relate to a circle of six feet in diameter of which he is the center. This personalism is a very good trait in a writer of travels whom we are made to accompany as an intimate companion, and as a companion Mr. Geil is bright, witty, and kindly. The serious side of the book appears in the writer's appreciation of the missionaries and their labors and trials. He thinks them underpaid. He writes:

"The laboring man who comes to my house at Doylestown to plant onions or dig post holes . . . has forty gold dollars a month . . . here in China are medical men, university graduates, men of profound thought and stupendous energy, missionaries who set a goodly example of high spiritual living to the Chinese, working for twenty gold dollars a month."

The book is a breezy, genuine, and very readable chronicle of a long and interesting journey; but the reader must go elsewhere for detailed, scientific, and statistical information.

A STUDY OF "DIZZY."

DISRAELI: A STUDY IN PERSONALITY AND IDEAS. By Walter Sichel. Cloth, 335 pp. Price, $2.50 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

A BIOGRAPHY of Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield, has never been written. Bryce has given us a discursive sketch; Froude has given a slap-dash, brilliant, and unsympathetic account of the great Prime Minister, but is careless and inaccurate in many of his facts; the life written by Brandes shows much patient and minute research. But the material out of which a fully rounded account of the greatest, most original, and most successful of nineteenth-century British statesmen must be made has not yet become accessible to the public. No full history of his life and administration can be made known to the world until all his literary remains have been sifted and arranged by the skill of a scientific historian. A large part of his correspondence yet lies in manuscript. His notes of policy, his parliamentary memoranda, the state papers which he practically wrote, have not yet been placed in the hands of an unbiased biographer. Much less known is the mass of personal and private correspondence in which, as in letters of Cicero, are revealed to intimate and trusted friends many secrets of a statesman's public as well as private life.

The present work is less a biography than an appreciative criticism. Its brilliancy is only equaled by the sagacity with which it interprets the history of a man of genius, so far as his intellectual development may be traced in his published writings, his public utterances, and the well-known circumstances of his dazzling career. The author confines himself to a description of the main characteristics of this Spanish Jew, whose forefathers were banished from the Iberian peninsula, and who settled in Venice, whence their descendants emigrated to London. He dwells upon the imagination of Disraeli as one of the great secrets of his imperialistic statesmanship; upon his personality, which, without egotism, impressed itself so strongly upon his contemporaries; on his ambition and power of will, neither of which was entirely directed by selfishness. Disraeli's sagacious appreciation of the United States, both before and after the civil war, will be received with satisfaction by every American.

We look upon this book as a valuable and interesting contribution to the study not only of statesmanship but of lofty character. It is full of life and piquancy. The writer combines full knowledge with breadth and generosity of treatment.

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HUNDREDS of letters and orders reach me addressed, —"My dear John"—good smokes bring us closer together. As between friends—photographs of clergymen, attorneys, doctors and business men are about my office—good smokes again.

With thousands of people I am on the same friendly footing as if we were toasting our shins and looking out at the same moon together over our good smoke, although we are great distances apart and have never seen each other. I have been invited to go fishing, hunting, to visit men whom I have never seen, from which nothing but distance and pressure of business could keep me. The telepathy and good-feliowship created by good smoke has "wireless" beaten by far and needs no relay station.

Many of my good friends want to know how I look, but through modesty or fear of hurting the business I have heretofore employed a "handsomer man," but, with much trepidation, here I am.

Have been in one community for over thirty-eight years.

My best capital is my standing in my community, and I don't know of any one who is out a five-cent piece by reason of my acquaintance. That is why I insist on featuring "YOUR MONEY BACK" when I originated the direct—the Rogers idea—into the cigar business.

Cigar making is *the business* of Binghamton and I claim to know it from "head to tuck"; outside, from selling jobbers; inside, from experience and study. Just for fear that there might be something about it I didn't know, I have about me loyal, steady, good fellows; expert to the limit, as anxious to please you as I am, and there is no limit to that.

I don't believe in dope and won't have it about the factory.

With the million and one good ways of putting good fine quality tobacco together, what's the use?

Cigars should be just as pure and clean as food.

A Government Inspector dropped in unexpected like, the other day, as they will; went through with a fine tooth comb, as they will; and said we had the cleanest, most sanitary plant he had ever seen. That's a good deal for a Government Inspector to say.

But to the point—I want to sell you your cigars, the kind that makes a fellow tell the story of his life to a ten minutes' acquaintance. You've done it before now—in the smoking-room of a sleeper? On the porch of a hotel? Anyway, you know the hypnotism of a good cigar that makes the baggage-men hustle harder than a dollar tip.

But back to business. I am selling a line and variety of cigars, every one of which represents only the cost of the cigars and our own little margin, so every time you get smokes of us worth just as much as those for which the retail dealer charges twice our price.

That's where the old war cry of "Save Half Your Cigar Money" comes in.

If you are not convinced after trying us, or if anything comes to you wrong any time (you to decide always), it doesn't cost you a cent.

How much would it cost you, Mr. Business-man, to keep tabs and collections on 40,000 customers?

I have over 40,000 customer friends and expect to have over 100,000 before 1906, and, while I would never have the slightest fear, it is certain sure that with a credit system, I would have to cut stock or profits and the profits won't even stand a dent.

Everything I say or do is subject to proof. I have to "show you" or the expense is ours—you cannot lose a cent. Now, do one of three things:

ONE—Send us $3.00 for 50 **EL PROVOST** cigars in the shape and color you prefer; if you like a high-grade, pure Havana cigar with a Sumatra wrapper, compare it with any 10c. or two-for-a-quarter cigar, and if you don't like it, don't find it your kind after smoking any number necessary to find this out, send it back at our expense and receive at once $3.00 in cash, or, if you prefer, three dollars' worth of other cigars.

TWO—Send for an assortment that will give you simply a little idea of our cigars, showing three cigars of four different kinds of the 10c. and two-for-a-quarter variety, for 75c.; or one of such assortment of 5c. and 10c. cigars for 50c.

THREE—Send for catalogue telling you all about it, showing varieties from 2c. each to the best Clear Havanas. Catalogue comes always with your order anyway.

Let's get together, you are losing good money as well as good enjoyment.

For your convenience I attach an order blank for **EL PROVOSTS**, the cigar I think you will like.

JOHN B. ROGERS & CO.,
167 Jarvis Street,
Binghamton, N. Y.

EL

.....CUT ALONG THIS LINE.....

Date.....

JOHN B. ROGERS & CO.,
"The Pioneers"
167 Jarvis St., Binghamton, N.Y.

I enclose herewith $.....
Please send me.....**El Provost**.....(shape) cigars.
Light.....Medium.....Dark
..... If not satisfactory, I am to return any portion of the package for full credit in cash or other cigars, as I prefer.

Name.....
Street and No.....
Town and State.....

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"The Letter D."—Grace Denio Litchfield. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"More Notes from Underledge."—William Potts. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1 net.)

"His Majesty's Sloop Diamond Rock."—H. S. Huntington. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The Private Tutor."—Gamaliel Bradford. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The Price of Youth."—Margery Williams. (The Macmillan Company.)

"Science and Immortality."—William Osler. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $0.85 net.)

"Cats by the Way."—Sarah E. Trueblood. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.25 net.)

"The Good of the Wicked."—Owen Kildare. (Baker & Taylor Company.)

"Deacon Lysander."—Sarah P. McLean Greene. (Baker & Taylor Company, $1.25.)

"The Well in the Wood."—Bert Leston Taylor. (Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"Our Christmas Tides."—Theodore Ledyard Cuyler. (Baker & Taylor Company.)

"Life and Adventures of Jack Philip, Rear-Admiral, U. S. N."—Edgar Stanton Maclay. (American Tract Society, $1.50.)

"How to Cook for the Sick."—Helena V. Sachse. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

"London in the Time of the Tudors."—Sir Walter Besant. (The Macmillan Company, $7.50.)

"History of Negro Servitude in Illinois."—N. Dwight Harris. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

"The Book and the Land."—R. W. Van Schaick. (Eaton & Mains, $1 net.)

"365 Cakes and Cookies."—(George W. Jacobs & Company, $0.40 net.)

"Aubrey de Vere."—A memoir by Wilford Ward. (Longmans, Green & Co., $4.60 net.)

"Readings in European History."—James Harvey Robinson. (Vol. I. Ginn & Co.)

"Historical Evidence of the New Testament."—Rev. S. L. Bowman. (Jennings & Pye, $4.)

"Jonathan Edwards."—Isaac Crook. (Jennings & Pye, $0.35 net.)

"Dan Black, Editor and Proprietor."—Seymour Eaton. (Library Publishing Company, Philadelphia, $0.25.)

"Early Western Travels."—Reuben Gold Thwaites. (Vol. VII. Arthur H. Clark Company.)

"Fate of the General Slocum."—Miles Morrison Hooper. (Published at Johnson, Wash. $0.25 postpaid.)

"The Arthur Young Cartoons."—Gravuretype Reproductions. (Published by the Patriotic Company, Portfolio of Five Pictures, $1.)

"Nature and Culture."—Hamilton Wright Mabie. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $2 net.)

"The Love of Azalea."—Onoto Watanna. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $2 net.)

"Best thoughts of Best Thinkers."—Hialmer D. Gould and Edward L. Hessenmuller. (Best Thoughts Publishing Company, Cleveland, $3.50.)

"The Youth of Washington."—S. Weir Mitchell. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

"Paths of Judgment."—Anne Douglas Sedgwick. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

"Bethink Yourselves!"—Leo Tolstoy. (Ginn & Co., Boston, $0.10.)

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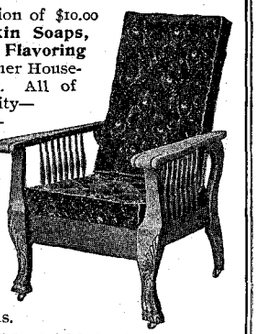

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CURRENT POETRY.

Inscriptions for a Friend's House.

By HENRY VAN DYKE.

THE CORNER-STONE.

The corner-stone in Truth is laid;
The guardian walls of Honor made;
The roof of Faith is built above;
The fire upon the hearth is Love.
Tho rains descend and cloud winds call,
This happy house shall never fall.

THE DOORSTEAD

The lintel low enough to shut out pomp and pride:
The threshold high enough to turn deceit aside:
The door-band strong enough for robbers to defend:
This door shall open at a touch to welcome every friend.

THE HEARTHSTONE.

When the logs are burning free,
Then the fire is full of glee;
When each heart gives out its best,
Then the talk is full of zest:
Light your fire and never fear,
Life was made for love and cheer.

THE SUN-DIAL.

Time can never take
What Time did not give:
When your shadows have all passed
I shall live.

—From Harper's Magazine.

The Highway.

By LOUISE DRISCOLL.

All day long on the highway
The King's fleet couriers ride;
You may hear the tread of their horses sped
Over the country side.
They ride for life and they ride for death
And they override who tarrieth.
With show of color and flush of pride
They stir the dust on the highway.

Let them ride on the highway wide.
Love walks in little paths aside.

All day long on the highway
Is a tramp of an army's feet;
You may see them go in a marshaled row
With the tale of their arms complete:
They march for war and they march for peace,
For the lust of gold and fame's increase,
For victories sadder than defeat
They raise the dust on the highway.

All the armies of earth defied,
Love dwells in little paths aside.

All day long on the highway
Rushes an eager band,
With straining eyes for a worthless prize
That slips from the grasp like sand.
And men leave blood where their feet have stood
And bow them down unto brass and wood—
Idols fashioned by their own hand—
Blind in the dust of the highway.

Power and gold and fame denied,
Love laughs glad in the paths aside.

—From Lippincott's Magazine.

Hope.

By ERNEST NEAL LYON.

'Mid dissonance and clamor
I hear her singing still—
"The mist may cloud the meadow,
But sunlight crowns the hill!"

—From Everybody's Magazine.

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LAMSON STUDIO, 17 Temple St., Portland, Me.

We don't know all about paper making

although we have been making good paper since 1866. We used to think we knew it all, so we made bond paper, ledger paper, flat writing paper, bristol board—in fact, about every kind of paper that could be produced in a high-grade, strictly, "loft-dried" paper mill.

But we found that there were some of our rivals who made some kinds of paper better than we did. One user would tell us that A's ledger paper erased better than ours—another that B's flat writing paper had a smoother writing surface, and so on—and **we didn't like it.**

There was one class of paper we made which people didn't criticise—*that was our bond paper.* Furthermore we found our competitors were water-marking their bond papers with names that sounded like ours. From this we gathered that the public and our rivals were agreed that our bond papers were better than others—**very good authority we thought!**

Therefore,

We are specialists

After careful consideration we agreed with these authorities that we did know how to make bond papers, and *we decided to devote our efforts exclusively to the production of a high-grade bond paper for business stationery, checks, stock certificates, bonds, etc.* That our efforts in this direction are being appreciated is proven by the constantly growing use by the best houses for their business stationery of

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PERSONALS.

Cleveland Baited the Hook. — On one of his fishing excursions, says the New York *Times*, Grover Cleveland came across a little girl sitting beside a stream dangling a line in the water. The child knew Mr. Cleveland by sight, having often seen him pass with basket and rod, and, feeling sure of his sympathy in her present occupation, she looked up and addressed him, saying, pleasantly: "Good morning, Mr. Cleveland, I'm fishing."

"But you haven't any bait on your hook," Mr. Cleveland remarked, calling attention to the omission as she pulled the line up out of the water. "You can not catch fish without bait."

"But I don't like to put the bait on the hook," answered the little girl, deprecatingly; "the worms wriggle so. They won't keep still while I put them on. If you'll put the bait on for me, I'll let you have the fish, Mr. Cleveland, if I catch one."

"Ha! ha!" laughed the ex-President. "This isn't the first time I've met with such a proposition. Give me your hook, little politician," and he proceeded to gratify the young angler by baiting her hook for her.

How Roosevelt Honored a Famous French Painter.—President Roosevelt's "strenuous life essays" translated into French have aroused interest among Frenchmen in his personality. To meet that, says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, Albert Savine has written a compilation of stories about the President. In the book we find the following account of how the famous Chartran portraits of Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt came to be painted:

"Some days after the departure of Prince Henry of Prussia, M. Cambon (the French ambassador at Washington) asked himself what he could do to counteract the impression caused by the notable attentions paid by the brother of Wilhelm II. This idea came to him: 'Why should not the French republic order a portrait of Mrs. Roosevelt by Chartran?' The famous painter happened at that time to be the ambassador's guest.

"Information was conveyed to Roosevelt of the gift which the French Government offered and an engagement was made for the first sitting. But in the evening of that date the President called at the French embassy.

"'Mrs. Roosevelt,' he said, 'has been thinking it over. She is no longer a young woman. Our daughter, Alice, is in the flower of youth. Mrs. Roosevelt is afraid that we shall be criticized for having her portrait made in preference to Alice's.'

"M. Cambon smiled and bowed.

"'Not at all, Mr. President,' he said. 'Our intentions always was to offer a portrait of Miss Roosevelt when that of her mother shall have been finished.'

"'I accept,' said Mr. Roosevelt, visibly moved, giving a vigorous 'shake-hand' to M. Cambon.

"'How can I reward M. Chartran? I have no crosses and ribbons to bestow. Ha! Good idea. Chartran has been a chevalier (of the Legion of Honor) for thirteen years. Ask M. Loubet for me to make him an officer.'

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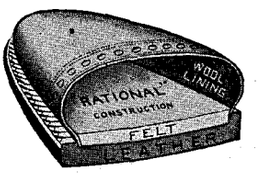

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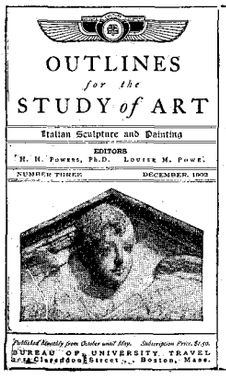

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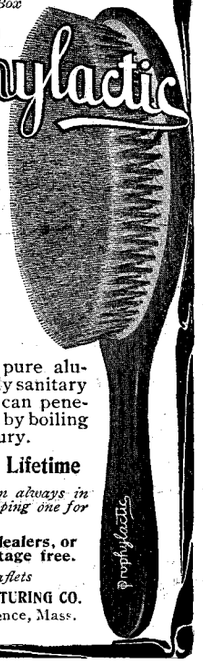

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Small Boy's Diary.—There is a certain nine-year-old kid in this city who is keeping a diary. The book was given him last Christmas by a relative, and his father had forgotten all about it until he accidentally found the volume the other day. Curious to see what his small son had written in it, he opened the book and found that the diary had been faithfully kept. Here are a few of the entries:

"I am 9 years old to-day. Looked in the glass, but wiskars aint sproutin' yet."

"Sassed a boy. Got lickt."

"Pop borrid ten cents for car fair, that makes $1.15 he owes me. Wonder if Ile ever get it."

"Jimmy —— stole my ball. I lickt him for it."

"Ast Pop for some of my money and he giv me a nickil. I want that doler.

"We feloes got up a baseball club to-day. Ime picher. If I had that doler 15 I could get a uniform."

"Pop got paid to-day and giv me my money."

"Mamma borrid a doler. Dam these people anyway. A feloe cant save nothin'."

"Ast Pop about banks. I want to put my money ware carfair aint so skarse."

"Got lickt again."

There was more of this, but "Pop" had read enough. As a result there was a conference, and now the arrangement is to pay five per cent. a week interest, and settle every pay day. The kid got his "uniform."—Philadelphia *Telegraph*.

Antiques.—MR. CRIBBS: "Mrs. C., I have borne with resignation — nay, even cheerfulness — antique chairs that wobbled, antique clocks that were always thirteen hours behind time, antique rugs that some prehistoric Turk wove, antique china, antique bowls, pans, and kettles. All this I have smiled at; but when you give me antique eggs for breakfast, I draw the line, madam—I draw the line."—*Tit-Bits*.

In the Game.—The subject at the Kindergarten that day was "The Farm." After greeting the children the teacher said, "Now, let's all play we are chickens." So they did, and there was a great cackling and crowing, until suddenly the teacher espied a little fellow standing very quietly in a corner with his hands thrust in the depths of his pockets. "Why, Willie, what's the matter? Come, you must play you're a big rooster. Come, flap your wings and crow." With a look of intense disgust the answer came, "Sh! I'm layin' an egg!"—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

One Consolation.—Two Irishmen, who had not seen each other for a long time, met at a fair.

O'BRIEN: "Shure, it's married I am, an' I've got a fine healthy bhoy, which the neighbours say is the very picter of me."

MALONE: "Och, well, what's the harrum so long as the child's healthy?"—*Tit-Bits*.

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

October 10.—The Russian army continues its advance southward; the Japanese are reported to be falling back on fortifications on the north bank of the Tai-Tse. Tokyo reports that three of the Russian war-ships at Port Arthur have been sunk by Japanese shells. The Baltic fleet sails from Reval for Libau, and will, it is reported, start for the Far East in a few days.

October 11.—The Japanese stoutly resist Kuropatkin's advance; a battle is reported raging north of Yentai, while an artillery duel is on along the entire front. The Japanese gunboat *Hei-Yen*, it is said, was blown up on September 18, in Pigeon Bay by striking a mine. A "Boxer" outbreak is reported on Taming-Fu and the Chinese situation is said to be complicated by the sending of Russian troops into Pe-chi-li. Authorities at Washington consider the seizure of American mail on the British steamer *Calchas* by Russia; a protest will be made to St. Petersburg.

October 12.—The battle north of Yentai continues apparently without decisive results. A streamer flying the German flag and carrying munitions of war is captured by the Japanese off Port Arthur.

October 13.—Reports from Tokyo indicate that

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General Kuropatkin has been decisively beaten and forced back.

October 14.—Marshal Oyama reports furthur successes in the battle at Yentai; thirty-eight Russian guns, it is said in Tokyo, have been captured by the Japanese.

October 15.—Oyama reports that most of Kuropatkin's troops have been driven north of the Shakhe River, after hard fighting; the battle still continues.

October 16.—Reports from Mukden say that the Russian army is ten miles from that place, and that the battle is still raging along the Shakhe River. The Japanese estimate the Russian losses in the first five days of fighting south of Mukden at 40,000 killed and wounded.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

October 11.—Lord Milner resigns as High Commissioner of South Africa.

October 14.—King George of Saxony dies at Dresden.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

October 10.—President Roosevelt appoints Robert J. Wynne Postmaster-General.

Ex-Senator Jones, of Arkansas, says in Washington that he is confident of the loyalty of Bryan Democrats.

John Alexander Dowie, in a sermon to his followers, calls the Democrats "the scum of the earth" and advises his hearers to vote for Roosevelt.

October 11.—Henry G. Davis, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, starts on a ten days' campaigning tour of Maryland and West Virginia.

Republicans claim that New York and Indiana are safe for Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

October 12.—Governor Bates, of Massachusetts, appoints ex-Governor W. Murray Crane to succeed Senator Hoar.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago says that the Germans are opposed to imperialism, and that this may give Illinois to Parker.

The Wisconsin Stalwarts decide to keep their state ticket in the field.

October 13.—Senator Fairbanks returns to Chicago from his Pacific campaign tour, having covered 6,396 miles and making 111 speeches.

W. J. Bryan, in a speech at Indianapolis, appeals for votes for Parker, and makes it a point to show that he sincerely desires the election of the Democratic ticket.

October 15.—Judge Parker, speaking to visitors at Esopus, denounces the Republican Philippine policy and declares for an immediate promise of independence.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

October 10.—Thirty-three persons are killed in a head-on collision on the Wabash Railroad, near Warrenburg, Mo.

October 11.—The Episcopal General Convention in Boston takes up the discussion of the divorce question.

The battle-ship *Georgia* is launched at Bath, Me.

October 12.—The Panama Canal Commission discusses with the President differences that have arisen with the Panama Government.

October 14.—The Archbishop of Canterbury sails for England, after agreeing to attempt to adjust the dispute between the Union Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church.

October 16.—The report of the *Slocum* investigating committee recommends the dismissal of a number of federal officials, censures the steamboat company, and calls for congressional action to make passenger steamboats safe. President Roosevelt, following the recommendations of the report, dismisses three of the steamboat inspectors of the port of New York.

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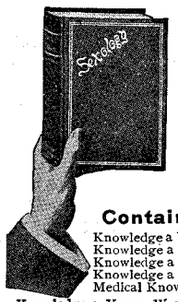

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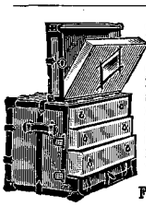

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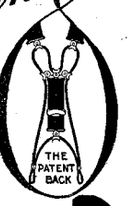

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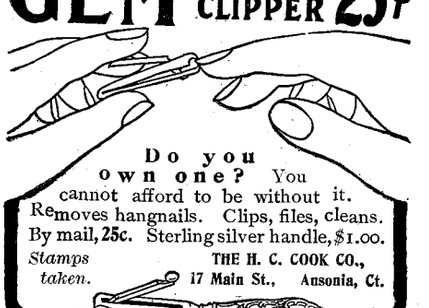

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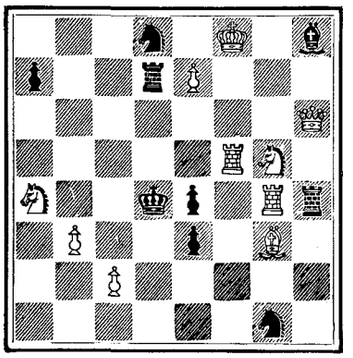
Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

3 s 1 K 1 b; p 2 r P 3; 7 Q; 5 R S 1; S 2 k p 1 R r; 1 P 2 p 1 B 1; 2 P 5; 6 s 1.

White mates in two moves.

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Problem 994.

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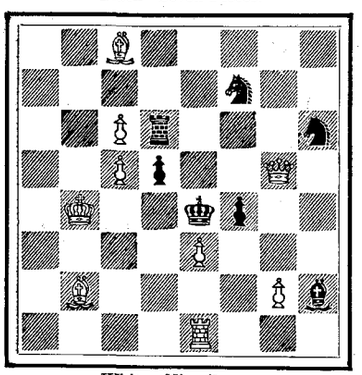

White—Nine Pieces.

2 B 5; 5 s 2; 2 P r 3 s; 2 P p 2 Q 1; 1 K 2 k p 2; 4 P 3; 1 B 4 P b; 4 R 3.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems

No. 983. Key-move: R—K Kt 6.

No. 984.

1. K—B sq	2. Q—Q 5 ch		3. Kt—R 4, mate
Kt— . t 4	Kt x Q		

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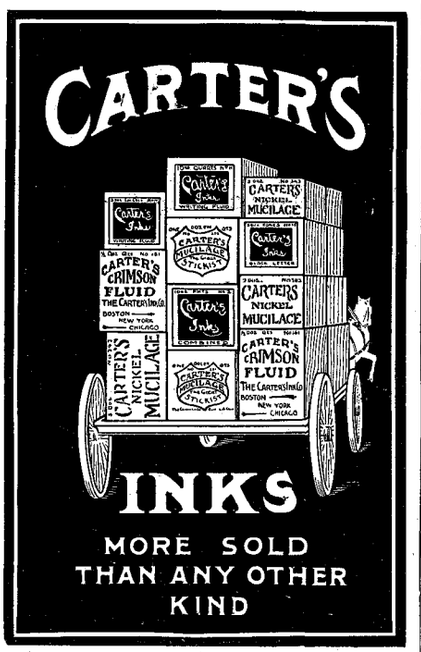

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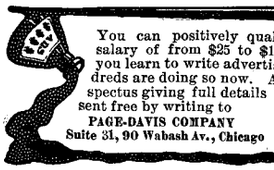

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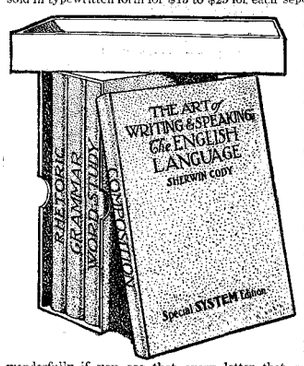

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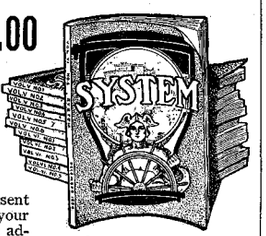

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1. ..... Kt—B 3	2. Q—B 4 ch Kt x Q	3. Kt—Q 7 mate	
1. ..... B—Q 3	2. B x Kt Any	3. Q—Q 5, mate	
1. ..... R x B	2. Q—Q B 7 ch Kt—B 3	3. Q x Kt, mate	
1. ..... P—B 5	2. Q—Kt 3 Kt—B 3 or P—R 4	3. Kt x P, mate	
	2. ..... P x P or Kt—B 5	3. Q—Kt 4, mate	

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; B. Alten, Elyria, O.

983: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; J. F. Court, New York City; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; the Rev. L. H. Bähler, Mariaville, N. Y.; T. E. N. Eaton, Oceanside, Cal.; M. Almy, Chicago; T. Unsworth, New York City; W. E. Hayward, Indianapolis; H. T. Blanchard, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; "Arata," New York City; G. Rosenthal, Commerce, Tex.; M. D. M., New Orleans.

Comments: "Mates fine; duals harmless"—M. M.; "Has attractive features"—G. D.; "By far, the best two-er in a long while"—W. R.; "Beautifully blocking the black Rooks after 1 ..... B x R"—R. H. R.; "Deserves a prize"—J. G. L.; "The Key-move is startling and unexpected. If Chess were as popular as other games, and this play were made in an exhibition, how the galleries would ring!"—J. F. C.; "Of great merit for symmetry, and a perfect 'waiter'"—M. M.; "A fine, perfect 'waiter'; in fact, the best 3-er of its kind I've seen"—G. D.; "The toughest I've tackled this year. The isolated position of the King suggests the initial move; but the *where* and *why* are the interesting points"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Great, and, in my humble opinion, its equal has not been published this year. Your problems have lately been of an unusually high order"—W. R.; "An ideal key supported by brilliant play. Was it lack of originality that lowered this lofty problem to the level of 978?"—R. H. R.

The white K has five squares to which he can go; and yet he must go to B sq.

If 1. K—Q sq or R 2 B—Q 3	2. B x Kt R—K R sq ch	3. No mate	
K—Kt 2	Q—Kt 3		
If 1. P—B 5	2. P—B 6 ch	3. No mate	
K—B 2	Q—Kt 3		
If 1. P—B 5	2. P x P ch	3. No mate	

The way in which the author prevents the King from going to any other than B sq is one of the finest strokes in problem-composition. The problem is exceedingly difficult and we congratulate those who solved it on mastering so hard a proposition.

In addition to those reported, M. D. M., R. G. Eyrich, New Orleans; W. T. Kelly, Monticello, Ga., got 979, 982; W. D. L. Robbins, New York City, 977; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal., 975.

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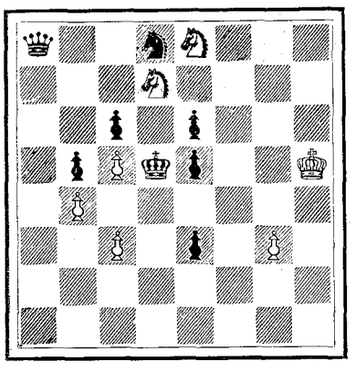
End-Game from the Hastings Tournament.

By H. RINCK.

From *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond.*



White to play and win.

Vienna Opening.

	JACOBS. *White.*	ATKINS. *Black.*		JACOBS. *White.*	ATKINS. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	26	R—K sq	Kt—B 4
2	Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	27	K—Kt sq	B—K sq
3	P—B 4	P—Q 4	28	P—Q Kt 4	P x P
4	P x K P	Kt x P	29	P x P	Kt—R 3
5	Kt—B 3	B—Q Kt 5	30	Kt—K 6	R—K Kt sq
6	B—Q 3	Kt—B 4	31	Kt x BP(f)	Kt x Kt
7	B—K 2	P—Q 5	32	P—Q 6	Q—K 3
8	Kt—Q Kt 5	Kt—K 3	33	Q x Kt	B—R 4 (g)
9	P—B 3(a)	P—Q 6	34	Q—B 4	Q—Kt 3
10	P x B	P x B	35	Q—Q 5	R—R 6
11	Q x P	P—Q R 3	36	R—K B sq	P—B 5
12	Kt—B 3	Kt—B 5 (b)	37	Q R—Q sq	B—Kt 5
13	Q—K 4	Kt—Q 6 ch		(h)	
14	K—K 2 (c)	Kt x B ch	38	P—Q 7	R—Q sq
15	Q R x Kt	Castles	39	P—R 5	Q x P
16	P—K R 4	Kt—B 3	40	P—K 6 (i)	Q x Q
17	P—Q 4	Kt x Kt P (d)	41	R x Q	B x P
18	P—Q 5	P—Q R 4	42	R—Q 6	R—K 6
19	K R—Q sq	P—R 3	43	K R—Q sq	K—Kt sq
20	P—R 3	Kt—R 3	44	P—Kt 5	K—B 2
21	Kt—Q Kt 5	B—Q 2	45	Kt—Q 4	R x P
22	Q Kt—Q 4	Q—K 2	46	R x R (ch)	B x R
23	K—B 2	P—K B 4 (e)	47	Kt—B 6	B x Kt
24	Q—B 2	P—Q Kt 3	48	P x B	R—B 6
25	Q—B 4	K—R sq		Resigns.	

Notes from The London Field.

(a) If 9 Q Kt x Q P, then 9..., Kt x Kt; 10 Kt x Kt, Q—R 5 ch; 11 P—Kt 3, Q x Kt; 12 P—B 3, Q—K 5 and wins.

(b) An indifferent move. 12.., Kt—B 3 attacks the Q Kt P and threatens Kt—B 5 with redoubled force.

(c) The move overlooked by Atkins; he has now nothing else than Kt x B ch, which develops White's game with a Pawn ahead.

(d) He has to get back the Pawn at the risk of position.

(e) A disagreeable necessity. White's center simply becomes formidable.

(f) 31 P—Kt 5, also, would have been good enough. If 31.., Kt—B 4, then 32 Kt x Kt, etc.

(g) The game was adjourned at this stage, Atkins contemplating resignation. It is just as well that he went on with it; he took the only chance—a very remote one.

(h) The first indifferent move since he took the upper hand in the game. 37 Q R—K sq would have won almost by itself.

(i) The advantage is gone and, judging from the defense, he now seems quite demoralized.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"R. S.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Is the following sentence correct: 'I have little doubt but what same will be needed this year the same as heretofore'? Should not the word 'that' be substituted for 'what'?"

It is incorrect. A better construction would be: "I have little doubt that same will be needed this year as heretofore."

"J. M.," New York.—"Please tell me the correct pronunciation of the word 'often.' My father says it is 'of'n,' and when I pronounce it that way my teacher says, 'Orphan, poor thing! Pronounce the word "of'ten," girls.' Who is right?"

The correct pronunciation is 'of'n,' "o" as in "or," According to all dictionaries your father is right. Your teacher, "poor thing," evidently has not consulted her dictionary.

"C. H.," New York.—"Explain the difference between 'complement' and 'supplement.' Is 'realise' correct?"

"Complement," the noun, means a full or complete number, allowance, or amount; "supplement," the noun, means something added that supplies a deficiency. "Realize" is the correct American spelling; "realise" is the form used in England.

"A. F. F.," New York.—"What is the correct pronunciation of 'Jacques'?"

"Zhac" ("a" as in "arm").

"G. A. D.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Is there any reliable rule or guide by which one may know when a word should be compounded? My dictionary (Webster's International) seems contradictory on this point, especially in its plant names. I need a book that I can rely upon as a guide. Is there such a one?"

F. Horace Teall, the recognized authority on the compounding of words, and the author of "English Compound Words and Phrases," to whom your question was referred, says: "When you find that a dictionary has 'hare's-tail,' the name of a plant, as a compound word, would you not conclude without looking that 'lion's-tail' is the form for the name of another plant? The dictionary quoted by 'G. A. D.' gives 'hare's-tail' and about fifty others with hyphens, and lion's tail' and about seventy others with a space, that is, as separate words. Thus one can never tell with certainty without looking it up which form may be used for any word in the work mentioned. There is only one dictionary that can be followed without exception in the compounding of words, and that is the Funk & Wagnalls Standard, which is *the* standard for settling questions of this kind."

"S. R. M.," Wilkesbarre, Pa.—(1) "What do the initials 'N' or 'M' stand for in the catechism of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in answer to the first question 'What is your name'? (2) What do these letters stand for in the marriage service?"

In the catechism the letter "N" stands for "name"; "M" is a contraction of "NN." (names). The respondent is required to give his name if only one, or his names if he has more than one. Some persons claim that "N" stands for Nicholas, the patron saint of boys, and "M" for Mary, the patron saint of girls. (2) In the marriage service "N" stands for *nupta*, the bride, and "M" for *maritus*, the bridegroom, or *mas*, the man.

"N. T.," Tell City, Ind.—In this column the purpose is to answer such questions as bear only upon matters of a lexicographic interest. Therefore the questions which you ask can not consistently be answered here.

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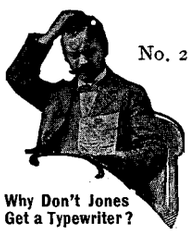

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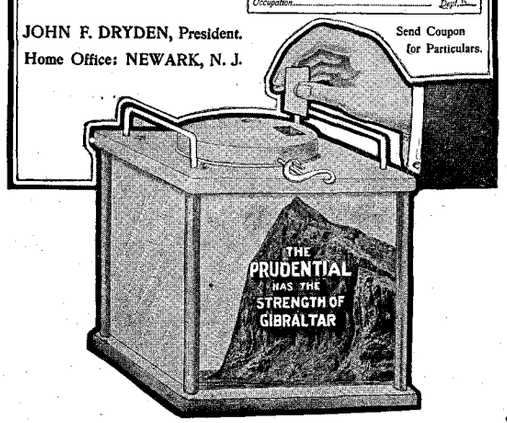

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